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PART PLAYED IN BRYAN PEACE PLAN BY BERLIN

Germany on Record as Favoring
the General Purpose of Amer-
ican Secretary's Plan for Set-
tlement of International Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Germany, in her reply to the American note, will be more or less circumscribed by her expressed and implied treaty obligations to the United States. Secretary of State Bryan, in discussing Monday the part that Germany played in the negotiation of the Bryan peace plan treaties which now have been concluded between the United States and several other nations, recalled the fact that the German government was sixth on the list of those governments which indorsed the purpose of the Bryan peace plan.

Although Germany never has responded to the American invitation to discuss the details of such a treaty with the United States, it appears that the German government is on record as favoring the underlying purpose. One essential plan, Mr. Bryan said, upon having it called to his attention, was that all disputes of whatever nature, arising between the contracting governments should be considered as covered by the treaty. No class of controversies is excepted.

Each of the Bryan peace plan treaties provides for a permanent commission of inquiry, to which commission shall be submitted for not more than one year's consideration any disputes that have failed of settlement through ordinary diplomatic proceedings. Neither of the contracting governments is bound to abide by the finding of the commission, but in theory, at least, it would be difficult for a grave international crisis to survive 12 months of cool deliberation. It is believed by the authors of these treaties that most wars are the result of action necessarily taken hastily, and some settlement is almost certain to be reached before the time limit arrives.

Most of the peace plan treaties start out as follows:

"Article 1—Any dispute arising between the government of the United States of America, and the government of his Majesty—, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary proceedings have failed and the high contracting parties do not have recourse to arbitration, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent international commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the following articles."

Aside from this implied treaty obligation, Germany is confronted by the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, to which the American government refers in its notes to Germany in the Erye case and in the Lusitania case. The concluding article of this treaty continues in force certain provisions of the treaty of Berlin of 1790. A significant sentence in article 12 of the Prussian treaty declares that the contracting parties, desire to establish between themselves and in concert with other maritime powers, further provisions "to insure just protection and freedom to neutral navigation and commerce" and at the same time, "advance the cause of civilization and humanity."

FLEET REVIEWS BY PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK OVER

Ships Bound to Sea for Maneu-
vers Pass Mr. Wilson Near the
Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK—President, Wilson and New York saw the Atlantic fleet off to sea today. The ships ended their holiday and left for their annual war game. Because of the tide a later start was made than scheduled. The "weigh anchor" order was set for 10:30 with the review by the President on the Mayflower near the Statue of Liberty, scheduled an hour later.

Riverside Drive, the Battery and other points of vantage on the Hudson river were crowded with spectators. The roadstead was swept clear of small craft and ferryboats.

The Mayflower, bearing the President and his party, acting Mayor McAneny and other officials guests, left its anchorage, escorted by torpedo boat destroyers, the Dolphin, Isis and Yankton. Admiral Fletcher's flagship, followed by the New York, Texas and other battleships and then the destroyers and smaller craft, steamed past the reviewing squadron in single file at 10 knots speed.

As each ship passed the Mayflower the presidential salute of 21 guns was given. Crews "dressed ship," lining the rail and outlying turrets with a fringe of blue, as they saluted by the President's yacht. The President stood on the deck of the Mayflower, close to the rail. The reviewing party did not leave its post until the fleet was well down the harbor.

After setting ashore the President's guests, the Mayflower was scheduled to sail shortly after 2 o'clock for Washington, which was to be reached early Thursday morning. Miss Margaret Wil-

(Continued on page five, column one)

U. S. SHIPPERS HELD TO BLAME IN CARGO DELAYS

Only Few Comply With Re-
quests for Information Concern-
ing Goods Held by British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The British government's delay in disposing of American cargoes detained in English ports, it is learned today, is due not to the inactivity of the British officials, but to failure of American shippers to produce necessary information.

On May 7, by direction of its government, the British embassy here telegraphed instructions to British consuls in the United States to secure from the shippers of the detained cargoes certain information on which to base settlements. Of the 25 ships held up, only two shippers of part cargoes have complied with this request.

In the case of cotton cargoes, which are the principal ones in question, the information sought has to do with the contract price, price at which shippers expected to sell their products at destination, insurance, rate of exchange, payments already made, and so forth.

The embassy has assurance that prompt settlement of claims will be made upon receipt of this information; it is pointed out that the British government is quite as anxious as are the shippers to get (Continued on page eleven, column seven)

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAMPDEN ROAD SECTION URGED

Representative Bothfield Opens
Today's Debate on B. & M.
Measure Advocating Change
Offered by Mr. Sawyer

Representative Bothfield of Newton, one of the Republican House leaders, opened the debate on the Boston & Maine bill today by advocating the substitute section relating to the Hampden road which was offered by Representative Sawyer of Ware. This substitute was said by Mr. Sawyer to be in line with the views of George W. Anderson, special counsel for the public service commission.

The substitute section authorizes the Boston & Maine to take the Hampden road, as did the original section, but contains provisions aimed to safeguard the rights of the Boston & Maine stockholders. It provides that the Hampden road shall not be purchased until the public service commission shall have approved of the sale as consistent with public interest, nor until provisions shall be made for extinguishing all outstanding debts and obligations of the Hampden road, nor shall the sale be made at a price in excess of the reasonable cost incurred in constructing the Hampden road as determined by the public service commission.

In advocating the passage of the bill with the Sawyer amendment, Mr. Bothfield declared that the Legislature ought to give the authorities the necessary power to reorganize the Boston & Maine, if for nothing more than for the benefit of New England. He thought the bitter (Continued on page fourteen, column one)

DIFFICULTIES IN PORTUGUESE AREA ARE EXPLAINED

Trouble Attributed to General
Castro's Injudicious Attempt to
Conciliate All Parties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 17—Owing to the complete absence of any reliable news it has been impossible to report fully on the Portuguese situation earlier. Reports emanating from indirect sources are greatly exaggerated. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state authoritatively that the recent trouble was the result of General Castro's injudicious attempt to conciliate all parties.

As explained in previous Christian Science Monitor despatches, General Castro was made President owing to the inability of political parties to agree. In his endeavor to conciliate all parties, General Castro deemed it wise to favor the Royalists somewhat, and went so far as to recall the last 11 men banished for having plotted against the republic. The Royalists then became provocative, demanding further concessions.

This roused the opposition of the Republicans, who requested Senhor Castro to resign. He refused, and a revolution, lasting two days, took place, ending in the formation of a new coalition government with Senhor Chagas as President. All the disturbances have ceased and the country is completely quiet. The general opinion is that the recent occurrences will benefit the country considerably and will have the effect of drawing all the political parties closer together.



(Specially drawn from a photograph taken for The Christian Science Monitor)

Nantes, France

MARCEL SEMBAT VISITS NANTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau)

NANTES, France—M. Marcel Sembat, minister of public works, visited Nantes recently, accompanied by the parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the means by which the economic life of the country may best be fostered. The minister was received at the town hall and subsequently attended a large meeting at the hall of the Nantes Chamber of Commerce. The president of the chamber recalled the efforts which had been made during the last 40 years to increase the traffic of Nantes and pointed to the insufficiency of the quays to deal with this traffic. Nantes had, however, been the landing station of all the British troops and war munitions during the first six months of the war.

M. Sembat, in his reply, said that he could not help comparing the use which the Germans had made of their ports with the relatively inferior development of French coast towns. It was true that, taken as a whole, French ports held a better position in Europe than might be imagined, but this did not alter the fact that France with her splendid coast lines should have made more of her advantages in that direction.

If, concluded the minister, the development of the Loire and of great ports such as Nantes and St. Nazaire was worth undertaking, and there could be no doubt about that, then the necessary expenditure must not be grudged, for by this means the national prosperity would be increased.

MORE SUCCESS FOR BRITISH FIRST ARMY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—Sir John French reports that the British first army yesterday gained further successes south of Richebourg l'Avoue, and all of the German trenches on a two-mile front have been captured.

Yesterday morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to the British troops who continue fighting with great gallantry and determination. While trying to surrender one of these bodies was caught by the German artillery fire and practically annihilated. The exact number of prisoners is not yet known, but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication.

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GERMANS LEAVE DISTRICT IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES

Vienna Says Austro-Germans
Gain Further Ground—Fighting
for Przemysl Proceeds

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Tuesday—The general staff report that engagements took place on the San in the Lesajsk and Jaroslaw districts.

South of Przemysl, the Austro-Germans have only established contact with the Russian cavalry by mounted patrols. On the Pruth, engagements favorable to the Russians continued May 14, the Russians at certain points reaching the Delatyn-Kolomea railway.

In the Baltic provinces, the whole district, east of Windau, and Dubissa, was evacuated, Sunday, by the Germans who had been repulsed with a great loss in an effort to take the offensive against Shavli.

VIENNA, Tuesday—An official communique states that the Austro-Germans have gained further ground. Austrian columns have crossed the Upper Danube and occupied Drohobycz, 41 miles southeast of Przemysl, capturing 500 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

BERLIN, Tuesday—Headquarters report that on the Dubissa, in the Baltic provinces, near Byragola and Czeltski, 22 miles northwest of Kovno and near Mariampol and Ludwinow, south of the Niemen, hostile attacks were repulsed. The prisoners taken near Shavli included recruits of the 1916 class with only a month's training.

The German advance between the Pilia and the Upper Vistula and along the front of Sambor, Stryj and Stanislaw is proceeding.

Near and north of Jaroslaw the Germans forced the San at several points and fighting for Przemysl is proceeding.

ARCHANGEL CLOSES TO PRIVATE CARGOES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, May 17—It is announced that the port of Archangel will not be available for private cargoes for the present, since the port is being used solely for government transport.

OPENING HEATS IN SCHOOL RACES THIS AFTERNOON

Fifteen Crews Meet on Charles
River in B. I. R. A. Prelimi-
naries Over One-Mile Course

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

Preliminary heats of the annual Boston Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta will be held this afternoon on the Charles river, over the mile course, starting at the Cottage Farm bridge and finishing just below the Harvard bridge. All of the crews that will take part in the racing have been working hard for the past two months, and all of them are in splendid condition, so that some fine schoolboy racing may be expected. The finals will be held Thursday afternoon.

All told, 15 crews will take part in the preliminaries this afternoon, the Boston English high school crew being the only one in the second class not to enter, due to scholarship marks. Coach Patrick Manning of the Boston Athletic Association has been coaching the crews all spring, and he has brought the boys out so that the crews are fairly evenly matched.

Rindge technical school, Huntington school, Boston Latin school and the high school of commerce are rated by those who have been following the work of the schoolboys as being the strongest crews, and these four are generally picked to come together in the finals. Brookline high school has a very strong crew this year, and may surprise the crews that are picked to win. Boston English high school, Cambridge Latin school and Boston College high school are the other crews that will race this afternoon.

The first heat will bring together Brookline, Boston Latin, Commerce and Boston College high, while the second heat will bring the other four together. The second crews from each of the schools except English high will race in the same order as the first crews, and in this division Commerce, Huntington and Boston Latin are rated as the strongest and the most likely to win.

This week will also see the annual private school regatta, the private school crews getting into action Friday. In this regatta the winner and second crew of the first crew race, and the winner of the second crew race, will enter the Harvard regatta May 29 and 31. Noble & Greenough school is generally picked to win the regatta, while Stone school has been showing very good form of late, and is picked for second position.

FRENCH TAKE POST IN THE CAMEROONS

PARIS, May 17—A French column, commanded by Colonel Mayer, occupied on May 11 the post of Esoka, in the German colony of the Cameroons, according to a telegram received here today from the Governor General of French West Africa.

The post was captured after a brilliant flank attack. The French losses, the message adds, were slight, while those of the Germans were heavy.

LARGE CANAL LINER REACHES SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The 29,000-ton Finland of the Panama-Pacific line, first of the big transatlantic steamers to be diverted to the New York-San Diego-San Francisco run, steamed into San Diego harbor Monday, having made the run from New York through the Panama canal in 15 days and 10 hours.

FRENCH RETAIN POINTS ON EAST OF YSER CANAL

Paris Asserts North of La Bassée
British Troops Continued Bat-
tle Victoriously—German At-
tacks on Lorette Slopes Fail

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Tuesday—The latest official communique states that the Germans, threatened with complete envelopment by successful French attacks of the preceding day, completely evacuated, Sunday night, the position they had held west of the Yser canal while the French maintained all their gains on the eastern bank.

North of La Bassée, the British troops, who were strongly counter-attacked Sunday night, continued the battle victoriously yesterday. They carried several German trenches, inflicting very heavy losses. A detachment of 700 Germans was completely annihilated under the crossfire of British machine-guns and German artillery. The British also took 1000 prisoners, capturing machine-guns.

North of Arras, despite a very thick mist, sharp fighting continued on the Lorette slopes, where German counter-attacks were repulsed. At Ville-au-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, a German attack was immediately stopped. Altogether 350 unwounded prisoners were taken by the French in the Ville-sur-Tourbe affair. At dawn yesterday the French attacked at Bois d'Ailly, capturing several works and taking three machine-guns and 250 prisoners, including several officers.

At the outskirts of Bois-le-Prete two German battalions thrice attempted to leave their trenches, the French fire immediately stopping them.

Monday—An official communique states that the French advance continues in the region of Het Sas on the eastern side of the Ypres canal, and four miles north of Ypres. Sunday evening the French took a house which had been strongly fortified and on the east bank of the canal advanced beyond the first German line, taking 145 prisoners and four machine-guns.

In the region of Lorette, a very violent artillery duel occurred, severe losses being inflicted on the Germans during four attacks by them.

BERLIN, Tuesday—Headquarters report that north of Ypres on the west of the canal near Stenstraete and Het Sas, the Germans gave up their advance positions and withdrew weak forces there to the chief positions on the eastern bank to avoid losses by the French heavy artillery fire.

South of Neuve Chapelle the British still hold a part of the German advance trenches which they have held since Saturday's battle. The fighting continues.

North of Arras, near Ablain Neuville, the Germans repulsed French attacks, inflicting severe losses.

Near Ailly and Bois-le-Prete infantry fighting has developed.

DUNKIRK AIRCRAFT ATTACK ZEPPELIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, May 17—The Zeppelin that attacked Ramsgate early this morning was chased off by Eastchurch and Westgate machines as far as West Hinder lightship, and when off Nienport was attacked by eight naval machines from Dunkirk. Three machines were able to attack her at close range for fire.

Flight Commander Bigsworth dropped four bombs when 200 feet above the airship, and a large volume of smoke was seen to come from one compartment. The Zeppelin then rose to a height of 11,000 feet with her tail down, and it is believed to be severely damaged.

All of the machines were exposed to a heavy fire from the Zeppelin, but no casualties occurred.

CABINET IN ITALY MEETS

ROME, via Paris, May 17—Signor Salandra today called the first formal meeting of his cabinet since the passing of the ministerial crisis which resulted in his remaining in power. It is considered probable that a definite decision for peace or war may be reached.

Official confirmation of the report that the Salandra cabinet would remain in power was greeted by a remarkable demonstration of approval in this city.

TURKS PERMIT CIVILIANS' RETURN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

ATHENS, May 17—As a result of Mr. Morgenthau's efforts the British and French subjects sent to Gallipoli by the Turkish government have been able to return to Constantinople.

LONDON COAL PROFITS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—The Board of Trade announced that as a result of conferences, the principal London merchants have arranged with Mr. Runciman for a limitation of profits to be made by them from the sale of household coal during the summer months. It is anticipated that the arrangement will be carried into effect.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

PARLIAMENT OF HUNGARY MEETS FOR WAR PLANS

Chief Measures to Be Dealt With Include Bills to Change Age for Service in Landsturm and Provide New War Loan

(By a Hungarian correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The Hungarian Parliament is again in session, the second since the war, in order to arrange for certain most important and significant work in connection with the war. Two of the bills to be presented are of more than local interest, one being the new government proposal for altering the age for service in the Landsturm from 19 to 42, to 18 to 50, which means that those men between the ages of 42 and 50 will, according to this bill, have to go into the firing line in the same way as the younger classes.

According to the Hungarian army law the Landsturm, which is composed of men between the ages of 19-21 and 37-42, are only liable for service in the interior, and never in the firing line. This law is now to be revised in the Hungarian Parliament, with the result that not only will those very young and older classes have to go into the firing line, but also boys of 18 and men of 49 will have to be recruited under the same conditions as men between the ages of 21 and 37. This provision, however necessary it may appear from the point of view of the general staff, is deeply resented, not only in Hungary, but throughout the whole of the monarchy, for although there is a clause in the bill which says that the older classes will only be called upon to serve at the front in exceptional cases, this clause is not so defined as to reassure people as to its sincerity. We see that fathers and sons, old men and young boys, are called upon now to join the colors, and in thousands of cases, a Hungarian journal reports, fathers of 45-47 are called up at the same time as their sons of 18-19. In Austria this law will be put in force by an imperial decree, for the Austrian government is not in a position to call a Parliament.

The other important subject the Hungarian Parliament will have to deal with is the new war loan to be issued in Austria-Hungary, the amount of which, as in the case of the first war loan, is not stated, for the simple reason that the government must be satisfied with whatever sum is subscribed. The first war loan, which was issued early in September for subscription, was a comparative success, for it resulted in a sum of something like 3,400,000,000 kronen, 1,100,000,000 of which was subscribed in Hungary and the rest in Austria. At that time this sum was mostly collected from the great land owners, banks, city and county treasuries, and in a very small proportion from private individuals. It took the Austrian and Hungarian governments more than three months to collect this sum, and if we compare it with the features of the British war loan of £370,000,000, which was subscribed in 10 days (the Austrian being £135,000,000), we see the difference between the financial powers of two of the great empires taking part in the war.

As to the second war loan, none but the most optimistic will predict its success, in view of the fact that the first war loan was a comparative failure when compared with that of either Germany or Great Britain. How could it be expected that after nine months of the war, which has resulted in the loss of one sixth of the territory of the dual monarchy, now under Russian control, a new war loan would promise to be even half so successful, if the first could be called successful.

We see that the economic conditions in the monarchy are the worst of all the belligerent countries: a serious lack of bread and other foods being experienced in many parts of the dual monarchy, even in the great cities and capitals, and though the institutions and land owners, as well as rich private individuals gave all they could to the first war loan at a time when they were still great hopes of victory, when the confidence in their own army and in that of Germany had not been shaken, and when people were still enthusiastic over the war, it is impossible to expect that the second war loan will be anything approaching a success, for the people of Austria and Hungary not only lack confidence in the army by now, but look upon state investments as the most unsound things imaginable. In a time of distress it is only too natural that people should keep and save their money. We know that the peasants in Hungary are not only unenthusiastic about war loans, but bury their money in the earth as they do their corn, and the municipalities under such economic conditions find it a most difficult task to supply relief to women and children, millions of whom are helpless and destitute, and are not in a position to give their superfluous treasures, even if they have any, to a war loan.

I understand that in the Hungarian Chamber the members of the opposition will put aside the political truce and discuss questions of great national interest quite freely. In such circumstances they will no doubt point out in their criticism that a country which has been partly devastated and totally beggared already cannot be expected to sacrifice more than it has already done. The men are giving their blood and their fortunes, and anything else they have to give will not benefit Austria further.



John Redmond, M. P., and Mr. Devlin talking to the leader of the Ulster Irish Nationalist Volunteers (Belfast regiment)

VOLUNTEERS IN IRELAND MARCH PAST IN REVIEW

Estimate Shows That About 25,000 National Volunteers Paraded Through Streets of Dublin

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—Dublin was given up to the National volunteers recently, when a great parade and review was held. According to a "conservative estimate" by a member of the headquarters staff, 25,000 volunteers from all parts of Ireland were present on the Fifteen Acres in the Phoenix park—that beautiful stretch of ground, girdled by the river Liffey and guarded by the Dublin mountains—and at least 100,000 spectators, who had steamed into Dublin, by train and by road, riding, driving and on foot, from every county from Donegal to Wexford, Kerry to Antrim. In this spontaneous effort to represent the ideal of "a nation once again."

All the streets through which the volunteers passed were also lined with people, and the Nationalist leaders were cheered when they appeared, but although, of course, each regiment was under its own commanding officer, a great feature of the day was the absence of personal leadership, except when Mr. Redmond took the salute when the different corps marched past the Parnell statue, where a platform had been erected for him.

He and Mr. Devlin were present in the park, near the saluting point, which was marked by a green flag. As each contingent passed, it was cheered and criticized by the spectators, who included some British officers in uniform and many soldiers in khaki. The Ulster regiments, a very fine body of men, were much praised, their smart uniforms, good equipment with cycle and ambulance corps complete, and splendid marching showed good training. Regiments from Down, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow and some from Dublin were also well turned out, and the Munster men, though not so forward in equipment and training, were pronounced to be a very promising looking set. It is said that about 5000 rifles were carried, about one fourth of which are modern.

During the march past, Irish airs were played by the bands of the regiments. The pipers' band wore the Irish kilt, saffron and some purple and green. The emblem of each province was displayed on the banners carried with the regiments.

The Kerry contingent included a very smart corps of the Women's Red Cross, with their ambulance. The uniform is of gray-green serge, with hats of the same, and a badge with the Red Cross and "Traly." The men who form the regiment are of all ages, but the greater number are strong, reliable-looking, young fellows, who have evidently given up a good deal of time to learning the rudiments of soldiering.

After the parade groups of volunteers and khaki-uniformed men could be seen

walking about together, and the band of the Irish Guards, who had arrived in Dublin the day before, was greeted and saluted by groups of volunteers as it marched down to the custom house, after playing in St. Stephen's Green park during the afternoon.

PLAN IN IRELAND TO INCREASE THE TOURIST TRAFFIC

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—A very successful meeting was held at the Mansion House called by the lord mayor of Dublin, to organize a "Tourist Organization of Ireland." All parts of Ireland were represented. The lord mayor in opening the proceedings, said the tourist traffic had been neglected in the past. Somebody used to say that hotels in Ireland were very bad. He was very glad to be able to say that such was not the case. People had wakened up to the necessity of having their places, nice and clean and comfortable and homely, what the tourist and the visitor wanted. They had great scope for the development of the tourist traffic.

Wicklow, with its scenic beauty, its comfortable hotels, its good golfing and boating, held out many attractions. In the south of Ireland they had the famous beauty spot, Killarney. The tourists, who had heretofore gone to continental holiday resorts had now these places close to them owing to this extraordinary war, and it was only fair that Ireland, which had waited so long to get its share of the good things, should get a turn this year.

At the instance of the lord mayor, Maher Loughnan, barrister, of Killarney was appointed secretary, the motion being seconded by the lord mayor of Cork. Mr. Donovan, M.P. for West Wicklow spoke of the many attractions in Ireland, the scenic beauty of which could not be surpassed anywhere. He said all parties, politics, and creeds, could unite in making the most of what Ireland could offer to visitors. Sir James Long, chairman of Queenstown harbor board spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Flavin, in order to emphasize the cordial feeling which could prevail on this subject remarked that he and Lord Mayo were side by side that day; he hoped he might venture to allude to him as his friend—they were bitter opponents in politics and had each fought their own corner with vigor, but now they could unite in the object before them.

The great improvement in the hotels in Ireland was further emphasized, and representatives of the principal railways each declared that their companies were prepared to give facilities to tourists, this year, as well as every year.

PAVING BLOCKS FOR MELBOURNE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—Wood blocks required for paving purposes in Melbourne have hitherto had to be obtained from outside states. Arrangements have now been made, however, by which it is anticipated that all the blocks required by the Melbourne city council and other municipalities can be supplied by the sawmills in Victoria. Tenders for from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 blocks will be invited in connection with paving schemes to be proceeded with.

ITALIAN WRITER DISCUSSES WAR AND SOCIALISM

Signor Graziadei Presents View Regarding Attitude of Socialist Party as to Conflict

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—Signor Graziadei, who, since August, has published articles on the international conflict in the *Avanti* and delivered much-discussed lectures at the popular universities of Milan, Bologna, and Parma on the same subject, has been questioned as to his view of the attitude of the Socialist party, by a representative of the *Giornale d'Italia*. Signor Graziadei said that, on policy, the Italian Socialists could not associate themselves as a party with war proposals. Arguing from the fundamentals of Socialism, those Socialists who advocated the intervention of countries not directly implicated, deviated from the most essential and constant feature of the Socialist plans. Adherence to the highest policies, however, did not prohibit a judicious and temperate application of them. In fact, although from the point of view of the highest morality all wars were to be condemned, it was undeniable that war in defense of national territory unjustly invaded (as in the case of Belgium), and for the formation and accomplishment of national unity (the situation of Serbia, and eventually of Italy and Rumania with regard to Austria) could not be judged by the same criterion as a war of conquest. Those in power in Italy today were bound to act with the greatest prudence and to neglect nothing by which the immediate interests of the nation might be attained by diplomacy, if possible. They must recollect, however, that given the standard at present governing the foreign policy of the various states, they could not let the favorable opportunities presented by the European conflict pass by without exposing themselves to the severest condemnation in the future, and the country to a most serious crisis.

The phrase "absolute neutrality" invented by Signor Mussolini when editor of the *Avanti*, Signor Graziadei continued, was an unfortunate one. As a matter of fact, neutrality could not be conceived of as absolute, even by Socialists, except as in the abstract. Socialists almost unanimously recognized that the frontier must be protected in case of a threatened invasion. In reality, therefore, the neutrality of the Socialists was merely less relative than that of other parties. To make greater pretensions, in view of the actual strength of Socialism and the times, would be to ignore the fact that the course of history could not be hastened artificially. In any case, the threat of a general strike in the event of mobilization would be a serious mistake. Apart from moral considerations, the idea of calling for a general strike when the prospective strikers were already in the barracks and about to be subjected to special supervision, was childish. It was an anti-international concept. Just because war was an international force, any action against it, to be successful, must be arranged internationally. Otherwise such action would harm one country

to the advantage of the dominant classes of the other. It would be a repetition of the error which made many Socialists in Italy and France think that their countries could reduce military expenditure with impunity, even though the neighboring countries were increasing theirs.

AUSTRALIAN RAIL INDUSTRY GROWS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—In New South Wales, at Port Waratah, has started the production of pig iron at the Broken Hill Proprietary's Steel Works. The first work involved is that of the manufacture of steel rails under contracts for the federal government, also for New South Wales and South Australia. It is anticipated that delivery will start very soon. When finished, the plant should be able to manufacture 130,000 tons a year of finished products. At the present time one blast only is ready, but others are being erected.

There recently arrived in Sydney, 50 expert steel workers from the United States. Their duty will be to instruct those engaged in this industry in the manufacture of rails. An additional batch of men is expected shortly to arrive in Australia.

NAVIGATION ACT IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Australian minister for trade and customs recently stated that the navigation act, which was passed in 1913, would in all probability be proclaimed on New Year's Day. A new department is being created and will be known as the navigation services of the Commonwealth. It has to be organized, and minor points have yet to be considered, but almost at once it is proposed to appoint a principal examiner of masters and mates. The successful candidate will also hold the office of chief shipping inspector. The trade and customs minister explains that the delay in proclaiming the navigation act is due to the time it has taken to prepare the regulations, and also that it is necessary to pass a further bill to give effect to the agreement arrived at by the international conventional convention in reference to the provision that has to be made on passenger steamers for travelers' safety. The senate has already passed this bill, and it will shortly be submitted to the House of Representatives.

ROYAL ACADEMY ELECTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Edgar Dundy, Glyn W. Philpot and Charles L. Hartwell have been elected associates of the Royal Academy. Mr. Bundy has contributed to the Royal Academy exhibitions for many years. Among his best known pictures are "The Discovery of Grinling Gibbons by John Evelyn, January, 1671," the "City Fathers," "The First Performance of the Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Morning of Sedgemoor." This last picture was purchased by the Chantrey Bequest in 1905. Glyn W. Philpot has only once exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1904. His work, however, has often been seen at the National and Modern Societies of Portrait Painters. Charles L. Hartwell is the sculptor of "A Paul in a Giant's Race," which was purchased for the nation under the Chantrey Bequest.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE COURAGE OF BRITISH FORCES

Mr. Balfour Says Gratitude Due Not Only to Leaders in Field But to Rank and File and Those in the Home Service

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A. J. Balfour presided at the third of John Buchan's lectures on the war, delivered at the Bechstein hall recently, and in the course of a speech moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, paid a warm tribute to the courage and endurance of the rank and file of the British forces.

Mr. Buchan has drawn cautiously, Mr. Balfour said, from such statistics as are available, a sanguine view of the general course of the military operations. I have no desire to traverse any of his statements, though I think he himself showed, in parts of his lecture, that some approximations as regards the resources of our opponents in men and materiel have been perhaps over sanguine, or, at all events, are not sufficiently solidly based for us to count too much upon them. But this broad fact I think we may take to our comfort, and it is unquestionably a fact: if you cast your eye back to the early days of the war and the triumphant march of the German forces through Belgium and look at their position now, it is not only clear that that position is incomparably less favorable than the Germans hoped it would be, but it is incomparably less favorable than it might easily have been had the chances of war inclined a hair's breadth to the other side. Not only has the inclination of the military forces gone our way on the whole, but it is perfectly clear that both materially and morally the relative position of our enemy is far less strong than it was at the beginning of the operations.

Invasion Checked

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said he remembered talking to an American military correspondent who was in a Belgian town when a certain section of the German army marched through the street where his lodgings were. I remember, Mr. Balfour continued, his vivid description to me of the endless tramp hour after hour—I think it lasted 36 hours—of battalions of infantry, regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, all quick and span, perfect order and discipline, everything in its place. At whatever part of the line you looked by day or by night, you saw this kind of military nightmare going on, unchecked, unchanged and apparently utterly irresistible. Well, it very nearly was irresistible. Up to a certain point it was irresistible; but it has been resisted, and when a tide of invasion like that is checked and thrown back, as this has been checked and thrown back, depend upon it, whatever happens, the war never can pursue the same course and never can reach the same results as those who initiated the war had once, perhaps you might almost say, the right to expect. That is a great thing, but it is not everything, and undoubtedly until the final consummation is reached the efforts of the Allies, great as they are, must not only not relax, but if possible increase, whether those efforts be the efforts of the mechanic at home or of the soldier abroad.

Heroes

I do not quite agree, Mr. Balfour proceeded, with those who think that in this country we do not realize what this war means to us and what it means to those from among ourselves who are fighting our battles and risking and sacrificing their lives in this great world-struggle. But I do think that reasons into which it is not worth while to enter we have not had all the chances that perhaps we might have had of realizing in detail the kind of heroic struggle which is now going on at the front. Remember the heroism—"fortitude" was the word Mr. Buchan preferred—is of a kind not very easily realized from any written accounts of battles, especially of modern battles. You must imagine not merely the general at some distance be-

hind the fighting line keeping in his hands the general direction of operations, but you must consider the work of the men in the trenches, very often not knowing what is going on next door to them, intent on the immediate stress and struggle in which they are engaged, none to advise them, with little expectation, perhaps, of help from outside, having to carry out their own share of the work in circumstances of difficulty and danger, which we in this hall find it necessarily hard to realize, whatever be our powers of imagination. The names of these heroes cannot appear in any written account; they are too many; their stories are too varied; it is too difficult to get at the facts after a battle.

Gratitude

But if you go to the front, as I have recently had an opportunity of doing, and talk with officers engaged in directing and assisting in these great deeds, you get an impression, which is very hard to convey to others, of the marvelous courage, endurance, cheerful and serene heroism which are now being shown by our men at the front. Measured by every broad test we know that that heroism stands out not, as it were, a splendid illumination. We hear of battalions losing a proportion of their numbers which would have been thought impossible in previous wars, but what we cannot do is to leave these generalities, this statistical view of war, and try to follow the individual courage and heroism of a man who does not know at the moment whether his side is winning or losing, who only knows that he has got a job before him which he has to do at all risks and who does it.

Our gratitude, Mr. Balfour said in conclusion, should not only go to those distinguished soldiers whose names will go down in history as the leaders of our troops in this great fight; let it also go to those unnumbered, and to us, nameless heroes on whose work ultimately depends the efficiency of everything we do in this country, the efficiency of every thing which is done by the headquarters staff, in France or in Flanders, and to whom, in truth and reality, we shall owe, when the time comes, our freedom from the military nightmare under which Europe and the world is at present groaning.

LANCASHIRE WOMEN CONSTABLES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PRESTON, England—A deputation of women from the towns and cities, as well as the county area of Lancashire, waited on Lord Shuttleworth, lord lieutenant of Lancashire, at Preston recently, to request that the employment of women to assist the civil authorities in case of invasion or raid, should be considered. It was decided, on the proposal of Lord Shuttleworth, that a small committee should be formed composed of ladies who would confer with the chief constable of the county as to the various duties which could be undertaken by women. It is probable that voluntary corps of women in various parts of the county will be formed who would act as special constables in the event of an emergency.

HALL CONCERTS SOCIETY

MANCHESTER, England—The committee of the Halla Concerts Society state that A. J. Balfour, M. P., has accepted the office of president of the society. Thomas Beecham has been appointed musical adviser to the society and both he and Mr. Balfour hope to attend the annual meeting which will be held in June, when details with regard to the appointment of conductors and vocalists and the complete list of programs for the coming season will be presented to the guarantors.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

REVIEW SHOWS EVENTS IN WEST MOVING QUICKER

Periodical Survey of War Indicates German Gains in Operations in Ypres Region—Severe Fighting on Carpathian Front

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Events began to move more rapidly in the west on April 22. On that date the Germans launched two army corps at the French front, Bixchoote, Langemark, and compelled their opponents to fall back. To keep a constant front the British troops on the right, covering Ypres, also fell back, and on April 27 a great battle was raging in that section of the continental battlefield. In his first report of these occurrences Sir John French stated that the attack was, as usual, preceded by a heavy bombardment, supplemented by the use of a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The Paris communiqué stated that great clouds of yellow smoke belched forth from the German trenches and were carried down on the French lines by the northerly wind.

According to the British commander-in-chief, the quantity of gas produced indicated a long and deliberate preparation for the employment of devices contrary to the terms of the Hague convention, to which the Germans subscribed, and, he considered, explained the false accusation leveled at the British by their opponents that they had made use of asphyxiating gases. It was obviously, he said, an attempt to diminish neutral criticism in advance.

Near Ypres

And, at any rate, temporary success attended the use of these gases, the effect of which was felt as far as the French second line. The French soldiers could not stand against them and fell back, as already mentioned, compelling the retirement of their allies on the right and left. Southwest of Bixchoote, in the course of subsequent operations, the Germans got across the Yser-Ypres canal and took Lizerne, which was subsequently taken from them, according to a Paris communiqué. The French also fell back to the canal in the neighborhood of Boesinghe, some three and a half miles northeast of Ypres. Piecing together the information given in the communiqués published up to the evening of April 26, it appeared that the German advance did not reach the Yser-Ypres canal anywhere south of Boesinghe. The German forces, however, forced their way forward against the northeastern front of the Ypres salient as far as the heights south of Pilkem, some three miles northeast of Ypres. The retirement of the French laid bare the left flank of the Canadian division, in the neighborhood of St. Julien, and the Dominion troops fell back, but later made a very brilliant and determined counter-attack, as a result of which they recaptured four Canadian 4.7-inch guns which had been stationed in the rear of the French troops, and had been swallowed up by the German advance. The extension of the British left to the west of St. Julien, which is some four miles northeast of Ypres, had, however, weakened the British line for a time, and after a fierce Canadian resistance, St. Julien fell into German hands. The British line therefore, on April 26, ran south of that place, continuing westward to Broodseinde, in which neighborhood the Germans, a Berlin communiqué stated, had captured 1000 Canadians. In general, the successes of the Germans up to April 26 might be summarized as follows: Whereas on April 22 their line ran from Bixchoote eastward by way of Langemark to near Poelcapelle, where it turned roughly southward to Graefstapel and Zonnebeke, thence continuing southwestward round Ypres, their advance, which began on the evening of April 22, carried them from Bixchoote, in the north, across the canal at Steenstraete to Lizerne. The German front then touched and apparently crossed the canal at Het Sast and other points as far south as Boesinghe, where it turned westward, again south of Pilkem and St. Julien until it reached the old line at Zonnebeke. It was a success comparable to the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

Vosges

Meantime the Germans had essayed an advance at other points, with less successful results. In the Vosges, however, on April 25-26 they succeeded in recapturing the summit of the Hartmannswiller, forcing the French 100 meters from the summit to the positions to which their attack of March 23 had brought the French troops. According to the French communiqué they were driven back to the positions from which on March 25 they made their final assault, lasting seven minutes. Very fierce fighting also took place on the Meuse heights on the Eparges, St. Remy and Calonne trench front, and the German communiqué of April 26 stated that several ridges west of Les Eparges had been stormed one after another by the German troops. A later French message stated that the German offensive on this front had been an entire failure. Notwithstanding the extreme violence of the German attack, the message added, the French remained masters of the entire position of Les Eparges. At the Calonne trench sector, the Germans attacked with two divisions on a narrow front and compelled a French retirement



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

A street scene in the town of Dardanelles

GERMAN VIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES AT THE DARDANELLES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Captain Persius, naval critic to the Berliner Tageblatt, has come to the conclusion that the attack upon the Dardanelles was ordered for merely political reasons, while the military authorities were opposed to it. He was confirmed in this view by the circumstance that the Allies had proceeded to the attack with what he considered to be quite inadequate forces, and by the subsequent attitude of the various entente powers toward the matter.

Since March 18, several Russian papers, by no means satisfied with the Anglo-French failure, had revealed the real nature of the situation. While it had been officially stated that it had become necessary to open the straits in order to secure communication with Russia; England and France had, in reality, instituted the attack merely with a view to inducing certain neutrals to abandon their reserve. Russia, for her part, would much prefer to open the straits by herself, and to acquire possession of Constantinople without the assistance of her allies. She could not hope, however, to succeed in her object unaided, while England and France also had small prospect of success.

From the brusque departure of General d'Amade after the council of war in Lemnos, and the transportation of the landing force to Alexandria, Captain Persius concluded that the French had not hesitated to make a brave stand against English diplomats. England, however, had not failed to secure some advantage from the situation: it was probable that the Union Jack would henceforth always wave over Lemnos, which was today the station of the British fleet.

The possession of that island, which commanded the entrance to the Dardanelles, with its splendid harbor of Mudros, was all that was needed for the complete domination of the Mediterranean by England. With this pledge in hand Great Britain could calmly contemplate all the Russian plans with regard to the Dardanelles. She had what she wanted, and, unless all appearances were deceptive, Captain Persius did not think that England would make any further particular effort to force the straits. In that case the "quiet prevailing before the Dardanelles" would continue without interruption.

MINES ON NORWEGIAN COAST

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Floating mines belonging to the belligerent powers which have become detached have been found by coast guards and fishermen in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. While comparatively few of these have been found along the Swedish and Danish coasts a considerable number have been carried northwards to the coasts of Norway, some 300 having been collected up till now at the various naval stations. Some of these have been discovered in the sea and have been brought ashore by coastguards. The Norwegian press states that the country has reaped no bad harvest during the war in the capture of these mines which might be used for purposes of defense. In any case Norway will be able to make good use of the explosive they contain.

BOOK TRADE IN FRANCE

PARIS, France—The Bibliographie de la France publishes statistics which show that the war has caused a great falling off in the number of new works published in France. In the last five months of 1914, the number of books published only amounted 1835, whilst in 1913 the number for the same period was 4836. The Bibliographie states that the works most affected were those on political economy and sociology which diminished in 1914 by 387, those on education, and those on religions.

EFFECT OF WAR ON JAPAN TRADE SEEN IN BERLIN

Japanese Financier Tells of Loss Due to Cessation of Importation From Germany

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt recently quoted extracts from an article by the Japanese financier, Takata, in the Japan Times, on the influence of the war on the economic life of Japan.

One of the first consequences of the war, Mr. Takata wrote, was the formation of a company for the furtherance of home industries, in which many of the leading Japanese financiers and business men were concerned. The war has taught Japan that the most important preliminary to national security is the power of a nation to prove itself economically independent of other countries during a war. From the beginning of the present conflict Germany has been self-supporting in every direction, a circumstance which has been the main reason for the successful stand she has been able to make against the greatly superior forces of the Allies. Japan, on the other hand, has learned by bitter experience how hard it is to be dependent upon importation from European countries. It was for this reason that the company for the furtherance of home industries was founded.

Japanese trade, Mr. Takata continued, had suffered severely from the cessation of importation from Germany. It would, it was true, have been easy to substitute English or American goods for German products, but the prices were too high to admit of business being done, and in cases where large orders had been placed by way of experiment it was found that the factories were not in a position to execute them, because they were not accustomed to fulfill such commissions.

Mr. Takata was particularly disappointed with the development of Japanese trade with the United States. It had been hoped that during the war there would be a great demand in America for Japanese silk, and so forth, but the presumption had proved to be erroneous. On the other hand, Japanese trade with China had also suffered on account of the war. Unless it could sell, a country could not buy. The sale of Chinese goods in European markets had fallen off so considerably that there had been a general trade depression in China also. Although, therefore, Japan was supplying her neighbor with goods hitherto obtained from Germany, the gain in this direction did not make up for the losses sustained in many others. The fall of silver and the fluctuations of the money market had also proved a hindrance to the extension of Japanese trade with China.

The Berliner Tageblatt considered that the Japanese financier's complaints were justifiable, but that Japan was not the only country whose hopes of deriving profit from the European war had been disappointed. Hence the hope that German trade would again flourish, upon the conclusion of peace, in the markets it had previously made for itself.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND POLICY

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The success which has followed the policy adopted in South Australia of the government repurchasing large estates and allotting the land in comparatively small blocks for the purpose of closer settlement, was referred to recently by the commissioner of crown lands and immigration, Sir Richard Butler, M. P. The commissioner stated that for the purposes of closer settlement a total of 632,715 acres had been purchased, costing £1,973,919, and so satisfactorily had the purchases been made by the land board and the surveyor general, and so

SCHEME TO SOLVE ALL BULGARIA'S POLITICAL ISSUES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of a manifesto by the Higher Council of the National party in Bulgaria, recently issued by the Balkan committee, it is announced, as the conviction of the party, that the solution of the country's political problems lies in "strict reliance on a sincere understanding between Bulgaria and her liberator, Russia, and the allies of the latter, England and France." As a step toward such a policy, the manifesto continues, it is of urgent necessity that there should be formed a coalition cabinet of all parties, which would possess the confidence of the masses of the nation, as well as inspire confidence in the states of the triple entente. Such a government must be ready to oppose by every means in its power, any violation of Bulgarian territory by the Austro-German or Turkish forces. It ought also to enter into negotiations with the states of the triple entente, and we are convinced that it would succeed in obtaining from them guarantees for our national unity in as complete a form as possible in exchange for the cooperation, political and diplomatic, of Bulgaria for the benefit of the entente.

If, for the happy solution of this problem, so important to Bulgaria, it should be necessary to go as far as military collaboration on conditions which guaranteed to Bulgaria the realization of her national unity and with full assurance of the success of such military collaboration, such a government would be in the best position for appreciating the importance of such a decision, so as to negotiate beforehand for the widest satisfaction of the national desires of Bulgaria, and to pledge her armed forces, if events should render it necessary.

The national party believes, the manifesto concludes, that the Bulgarian citizens, forgetting in these critical times the difference of parties, will be imbued with a sense of the importance of the present juncture, that they will be willing to shake off all indifference, that they will cast off, once for all, falsities purposely spread abroad by interested circles, and will be firmly convinced that there is no other way, so sure and so safe, as that laid out by the traditions and the history of Bulgaria.

ITALIAN IRRIGATION WORK COMPLETED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—In the district of Verona a canal for irrigation purposes, 500 kilometers in length and costing 1,500,000 lire, has been completed, and will greatly increase the productivity of the land through which it passes. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the under-secretary of state, representing the government, and by several deputies and local dignitaries.

The construction of the Apulian aqueduct is also nearing completion, and it is reckoned to be the biggest hydraulic work of the kind ever undertaken. Great difficulties have had to be overcome, and the war also has retarded the work, as, latterly, pipes of large diameter, that were to have been supplied from abroad, have had to be substituted by others of Italian make, and the financial crisis has seriously affected the capacity of the company. The execution of the work requires the expenditure of about 2,000,000 lire a month, and the present state of the money market has inevitably constituted a serious hindrance to the enterprise.

SWEDISH SUBMARINES

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Swedish Parliament has decided to expend an amount of 4,000,000 kroner out of the sum annually voted for the naval defense, on the building of submarines.

DIPLOMATIST OF NEUTRAL NATION DISCUSSES WAR

In an Article Appearing in Teuton Socialist Organ Authority Says End of War May Bring Anglo-German Rapprochement

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The campaign for the public discussion of the terms of peace, which was conducted so energetically by the German press a short time ago, appears to have involved itself into a discussion of the merits of England or Russia as the power with which Germany should come to an understanding. Whereas the Conservative press is more or less openly carrying on a propaganda in favor of Russia, Liberal organs, supported by the Socialist press, are pointing out the arguments in favor of reconciliation with England.

The Vorwarts recently gave prominence to what were stated to be the views of a leading diplomatist of an important neutral power on the political situation. From the official reports, he said, Germany appeared to have gained a decided advantage over her opponents, from a purely military point of view, at least. No clear-sighted politician in London today thought it possible that Germany could be vanquished in accordance with the hopes which were, perhaps, still entertained in Paris and Petrograd. Indeed, in the writer's opinion, the war was already decided, as far as the military operations were concerned, and it was scarcely likely that events would now occur of sufficient importance to change the entire situation. But it was questionable whether Germany could succeed in completing her victory in such a way as to inflict a crushing defeat upon her opponents. She might do so, in certain circumstances, in the case of France and Russia, but not in that of England. Hence the world-war would end as curiously as it had begun—with two victors. Two peoples would triumph, the German and the English, for the latter also had already attained their object to a certain extent. In fact, the English government was, at the moment, in a unique position; it had every interest in leaving the present position of affairs on the continent as far as possible unchanged, with the exception perhaps of slight alterations with regard to the Belgian coast. The balance of power which England had been striving to bring about in Europe was there.

The operations were at a standstill, both in the west and in the east; neither side was advancing, neither was retreating, and England reigned supreme at sea. The English, the diplomatist continued, with their practical common sense, were not likely to continue the war merely for the sake of martial glory, or to place France and Russia in a position which would render them as dangerous as Germany had been. Thus the course of events had brought about a curious circumstance, that England was today the only friend which Germany possessed, although that friendship was, of course, solely a matter of policy. In short, the speaker was of the opinion that the conclusion of the war might see an Anglo-German rapprochement; an arrangement which would, indeed, require of Germany the sacrifice of many of her ideals, in return for which she would receive solid compensations in other directions as the fruit of her victory.

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of the foregoing Count Monts contributed an article to the Berliner Tageblatt betraying a similar trend of thought. The Kreuz Zeitung drew the attention of its readers to the striking uniformity of the two articles, regarding their appearance as a clear indication that influences were at work the purpose of which was to recommend the German people to come to an understanding on the ground that their chief opponent (England) might be regarded as having attained her object in the war. The Vorwarts, by way of comment, remarked that they could only rejoice if such "influences" really were at work, and succeeded in bringing about an understanding with England. They could be confident of the consent of the broad masses of the German people.

The Lokalanzeiger, whose publishers are regarded as being in close communication with the German foreign office, and the Neue Freie Presse, the Prussian organ in Vienna, have both taken up the cry, and are insisting that England, and particularly the English working classes,

are ready to make peace. In view of the conditions prevailing at present, it would, of course, be impossible for any such articles to appear without the tacit consent at least of the German government.

FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Scottish branch of the Franco-Scottish Society, held recently in Edinburgh University, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alexander McHardy, K. C. B., chairman of the executive, referred to the fact that the membership of the society had considerably increased. The year, he said, had been an interesting one, on account of the war in which both the French and the British were engaged, and perhaps that, to some extent, accounted for the marked increase of members.

The executive committee had for some time been considering the idea of a center at Dundee. They had one at Aberdeen, and he thought it desirable that the large population of Dundee should be given an opportunity of forming themselves into a center; it was therefore proposed to hold a meeting at Dundee to ascertain the views of its inhabitants on this matter.

Having commented on the satisfactory state of the finances of the society, he remarked that one of the heavier charges upon them was the sum required for grants given to Scottish students for the study of French. Last year the traveling students had great difficulty in getting back from France, and this year he thought there would be no possibility of any students going there, but the society might be able to make some arrangement for giving prizes for work done in Scotland. Originally the society did a good deal to facilitate students traveling to France, to attend summer and autumn courses—spade work, which had now been taken over by the education department for Scotland. Referring to the visit of the branch to Nancy last June, Sir Alexander said he thought these visits were of great mutual interest. The existence of such societies did an immense deal to solidify and cement the friendship of the countries represented; he had heard French people express appreciation of the service done by their society toward the consolidation of the existing entente.

Mr. Smart, W. S., the secretary, referred to the work done toward the relief of dependents of French reservists resident in Scotland, and mentioned also that £50 had been voted to the French National Relief fund. (Secours national). The Marquis of Linlithgow was re-elected president for the ensuing year, with Lord Strathclyde as vice president. Francis Stewart, Edinburgh; Dr. Hugh E. Fraser, Dundee; and Sir Daniel M. Stevenson, Glasgow, were appointed to fill vacancies in the council.



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PART PLAYED IN BRYAN PEACE PLAN BY BERLIN

(Continued from page one)

son joined the Mayflower party for the trip home. Secretary Tumulty was to return by train.

Text of President Wilson's Speech Delivered at the New York Civic Dinner

The complete verbatim report of the President's speech at the civic dinner held at the Hotel Biltmore Monday follows:

This is not an occasion upon which, it seems to me, it would be wise for me to make many remarks, but I would deprive myself of a great gratification if I did not express my pleasure in being here, my gratitude for the splendid reception which has been accorded me as the representative of the nation, and my profound interest in the navy of the United States.

For an Efficient Navy

That is an interest with which I was apparently born, for it began when I was a youngster and was ripened with my knowledge of the affairs and policies of the United States. I think it is the natural instinctive judgment of the people of the United States that they express their power appropriately in an efficient navy, and their interest is partly, I believe, because that navy somehow is expected to express their character, not within our own borders, where that character is understood, but outside our borders, where it is hoped we may occasionally touch others with some slight vision of what America stands for.

But before I speak of the navy of the United States, I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity I have had to speak of the secretary of the navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counseled with him in intimate fashion. I know how sincerely he has had it at heart that everything the navy does and handles should be done and handled as the people of the United States wish them handled because efficiency is something more than organization.

Efficiency runs into every well-considered detail of personnel and method. Efficiency runs to the extent of listing the ideals of a service above every personal interest. So that when I speak my support of the secretary of the navy I am merely speaking my support of what I know every true lover of the navy to desire and to purpose; for the navy of the United States is a body specially trusted with the ideals of America.

Purpose of the Ships

I like to image in my thoughts this ideal. These quiet ships lying in the river have no hint of bluster about them—no intimation of aggression. They are commanded by men thoughtful of the duty of citizens as well as the duty of officers—men acquainted with the traditions of the great service to which they belong—men who know by touch with the people of the United States what sort of purposes they ought to entertain and what sort of discretion they ought to exercise in order to use those engines of force as engines to promote the interests of humanity.

For the interesting and inspiring thing about America, gentlemen, is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation; we want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise and by the inspiration of our own example and, standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speak for those things which all humanity must desire.

When I think of the flag which these ships carry, the only touch of color about them, the only thing that moves as if it had a settled spirit in it, in their solid structure, it seems to me that I see alternate strips of parchment upon which are written the right of liberty and justice, and then, in the corner, a prediction of the blue serene into which every nation may swim which stands for these great things.

The mission of America is the only thing that a sailor or soldier should think about; he has nothing to do with the formulation of her policies; he is to support her policy, whatever it is, but he is to support her policy in the spirit of himself; and the strength of our policy is that we, who for the time being administer the affairs of this nation, do not originate her spirit; we attempt to embody it; we attempt to realize it in action; we are dominated by it, we do not dictate it.

Popular Ideals

And so with every man in arms who serves the nation; he stands and waits to do the things which the nation desires.

America sometimes seems, perhaps, to forget her program, or rather, I will say, that sometimes those who represent her seem to forget her program. But the people never forget them. It is as startling as it is touching to see how, whenever you touch a principle, you touch the hearts of the people of the United States.

They listen to your debates of policy; they determine which party they will prefer in power; they choose and prefer as ordinary men; but their real affection, their real force, their real irresistible momentum, is for the ideals which men embody.

I never go on the streets of a great city without feeling that, somehow, I do not confer elsewhere than on the streets with the great spirit of the people themselves, going about their business, attending to the things which concern them and yet carrying a treasure at their hearts all the while, ready to be stirred, not only

as individuals but as members of a great union of hearts that constitutes a patriotic people.

A Force for Morality

And so this sight in the river touches me merely as a symbol of that, and it quickens the pulse of every man who realizes these things to have anything to do with them.

When a crisis occurs in this country it is as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo; it is as if the things which you were in connection with were spiritually bred. You had nothing to do with them except, if you listen truly, to speak the things that you hear.

These things now brood over the river; this spirit now moves with the men who represent the nation in the navy; these things will move upon the waters in the maneuvers; no threat lifted against any man, against any nation, against any interest, but just a great, solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else that she loves and that there is not anything else for which she will contend.

Review in the Hudson

The President boarded the Mayflower at 3 o'clock Monday for the cruise among the ships. A half hour was spent in receiving official visits from the flag officers and the captains of the fleet and then the Mayflower got underway.

The President, together with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield and Acting Mayor McAneny, stood on the yacht's bridge. The fleet stretched ahead up the river for four miles, each ship dressed from stem to stern with pennants and ensigns, the national colors fluttering over the masts and at mastheads.

The crews in blue service uniforms, the officers in gold lace, manned the rails. The Mayflower's course took her between the line of battleships and destroyers, around the end of the fleet, and back between the battleships and the Manhattan shore.

Seeing the Ships

As the President's yacht, conveyed by four destroyers, reached the flagship Wyoming, the first in line, the President's salute of 21 guns was given.

Each ship, as the Mayflower passed, gave a similar salute, 336 guns in all.

The Mayflower was followed by the despatch boat Dolphin, carrying Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt; the yacht Iris of the commerce department; the Yankton, as press boat; the Dixie, with the wives and friends of naval officers aboard, and municipal ferry boats for the city board of aldermen.

Their bands saluted each battleship with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," which the battleship's bands returned.

President Wilson kept up a constant stream of questions to those about him. He asked about armament and crew of each ship and often expressed his pleasure.

Dinner on the Wyoming

The President remained aboard the yacht after she had again cast anchor and at 7:30 was taken in a navy launch to the flagship Wyoming, where he was a dinner guest of Admiral Fletcher and officers of the fleet. The function was attended by Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, Acting Mayor McAneny and the ranking officers of the fleet. There were no speeches.

The President concluded his day watching the boat races from the deck of the Wyoming and a celebration among the Wyoming crew when that battleship's boat won the race.

He stood smiling on the bridge as the bluejackets, headed by their band and cheering, paraded around the deck. Soon afterward the President returned to the Mayflower for the night.

Units of the Fleet

The fleet which President Wilson saw Monday for the first time in his official capacity comprises virtually the entire strength of the Atlantic naval forces. The cruiser division alone is not represented. Of the 16 battleships, the superdreadnoughts New York and Texas, with their great 14-inch guns, are rated the most powerful. The other units of the battle squadron, in the order in which they were built (the latest being named first), are Wyoming (fleet flagship), Utah, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Kansas, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Georgia. Sixteen destroyers, 12 submarines, three monitors, mine-laying, repair, hospital, refrigerator and other auxiliary vessels compose the rest of the fleet.

SENATOR LODGE TO HAVE RECEPTION

LYNN, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is guest of honor tonight at a citizens' "home coming" reception in city hall at 8 o'clock, following a parade which starts in front of the Oxford Club. After dining with members of the general committee in charge the senator will be welcomed by a delegation of several hundred Nahant citizens. Hiram E. Miller will speak at the city hall exercises and Senator Lodge will respond. Citizens will be given opportunity to shake hands with the senator. Lewis H. Bartlett is chairman of the committee in charge.

CLINTON WHITE HONORED

Clinton White, long a member of the state railroad commission, and of the public service commission since its formation, received many tokens of respect today, his last in the service of the state. He plans to start on a long automobile tour soon, and on his return to take up private duties in connection with several banking concerns in which he is interested.

MAYOR SAYS HE INHERITED THE STREET SITUATION

At Dinner of Cleveland Club Chief Executive Disclaims Responsibility for the Conditions

At the annual dinner of the Cleveland Club of ward 23 at the American House last night, Mayor Curley disclaimed responsibility for the condition of Boston's streets as they are today. He said he was being criticized by the finance commission, the Good Government Association, the United Improvement Association and six of the members of the council for conditions he had inherited upon becoming mayor.

John M. Minton, chairman of the board of election commissioners of the city, spoke to the subject "Preparation for Citizenship." He commended the work of civic organizations in instructing aliens in the essentials of United States citizenship. He spoke especially of the work being done by the city immigration bureau of Cleveland, O. He said that Boston needed to pattern a bureau after that of Cleveland but that it should be established under state jurisdiction. He touched upon the work being done by the national bureau of immigration.

Mayor Curley, among other things, spoke for his proposed loan of \$500,000 and said that if it had been good business policy to borrow the money with which to lay 14 miles of high pressure water mains it would be equally good policy to borrow the money to repave these streets after the mains were laid provided the city had no funds available for this work. He said the city was criticized for doing something the state does without criticism; that is, borrow money for highway construction.

The mayor said: "There are just two things to do. One is to borrow \$500,000 with which to rebuild the streets to be torn up. The other is to discharge \$500,000 worth of labor. I declare these laborers shall not be discharged."

MR. BARNES TELLS AS WITNESS OF PRINTING SHARES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Rather than become a competitor of the J. B. Lyon Company for state printing, William Barnes, plaintiff in the \$50,000 libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt, today testified that he acquired 750 shares of stock in the Lyon concern in 1901, without payment, from Mr. Lyon and sold it in 1911 for \$60,000 to J. B. Winchester, general manager of the Albany Printing firm. Mr. Barnes said he was interested in the Lyon company. Mr. Barnes also told of an option on the contract for state printing from John A. McCarthy in 1890 when he sold to J. B. Lyon for \$20,000 and an interest in the profits which amounted to \$11,000.

Mr. Barnes' cross-examination was concluded before the luncheon recess. Several members of the Legislature testified they had no talk with Mr. Barnes over the senatorial deadlock when Senator O'Gorman was elected. In answer to a question regarding who was the Republican leader in this state from 1900 to 1910 Mr. Barnes asserted that while Colonel Roosevelt did not actually attend the state convention of 1908 he "used to telephone." In 1908 the defendant was President.

Mr. Barnes said he and Colonel Roosevelt were entirely friendly until in 1910 when, at a meeting of the state committee, he (Mr. Barnes) voted for James S. Sherman as temporary chairman of the state convention, instead of for Colonel Roosevelt.

STUDENTS BUILDING SCHOOL PLAYGROUND

LYNN, Mass.—Pupils of the Burrill school are putting in several hours each day laying out a playground for their own use. The city purchased a tract of land adjacent to the school for playground purposes and when it came time to grade the area it was proposed that the children do it themselves. The pupils responded eagerly to the plan and for several days have been busy themselves with the pick and shovel. The work is being done under the supervision of Principal Austin W. Green, who has arranged to let the pupils work in groups, transforming the several thousand feet of land into a recreation ground.

SCHOOL ELECTION IN LYNN IS POSTPONED

LYNN, Mass.—Postponement of election of a superintendent of schools and a principal of the classical high was made last night by the school committee when the point was raised that elections must be held at regular meetings.

It was said to be reasonably certain that on May 25 Charles S. Jackson, principal of the English high school, will be elected to succeed Frank J. Peaselee, and that Fred C. Mitchell, principal of the Arlington high school, will be elected principal of the Classical high school.

E. H. S. ALUMNI MEETS

About 40 of the members of the English high school from 1871 to 1874 held their forty-first annual dinner at the Hotel Lennox last night. The officers elected for next year were: Henry J. Adams, president; Albert L. Flanders, vice-president; and Jesse L. Wiley, secretary-treasurer. Those who spoke informally after dinner were Oscar M. Chandler, Walter K. Watkins, John Shepard, Jr., H. A. Johnson, Timothy F. Harrigan, Francis G. Powell, Mark Stone and Daniel L. Prendergast.

COUNCIL TAKES UP BUDGET VETO ON WEDNESDAY

Mayor Calls a Special Meeting for Tomorrow When Alternative of His Plan or Sewer Division Closing Comes Up

Mayor Curley today called a special meeting of the city council for next Wednesday for further consideration of the sewer budget situation. At that time, he said today, he would return with his veto the finance commission's segregated budget of 114 items which was passed by the council Monday.

The mayor said today that he is taking this action to give the council opportunity to reconsider their action of yesterday and pass his version of the sewer budget, which specifies 10 items. The mayor said that he would put it up to the council whether or not the sewer division of the city would shut down on Saturday, when the one fourth of last year's department appropriation, authorized by law pending the passing of the new budget, will have been expended.

The mayor today reiterated his objection to the 114-item segregated budget plan, declaring it has been found impracticable in New York, and that it would mean an added cost of \$60,000 annually for extra clerks in the city auditing department.

The second objection to the budget as passed was that it was not legally acted upon, in his opinion, since it includes expenditures initiated by the city council, something the council has no right to do under the charter. In conclusion the mayor stated that his sewer budget of 10 items must be adopted; and that if his version of the budget is not approved the sewer division will shut down on Saturday until it is approved.

The mayor told the executive committee of the council yesterday that he would not approve this budget. The council passed it, however.

The mayor left the committee meeting Monday after saying:

"I was willing to go half way with the city council," he declared, "but several members were unwilling to compromise. Now the council can do as it pleases, but I am going to stop the work in the sewer division on Saturday night."

"The council in substituting a form of segregated budget for the one I sent in, is acting illegally, for it has no right to initiate appropriations. Until the present charter is changed the mayor will continue to be the only official with authority to initiate appropriations."

Other items in the supplementary budget proposed three weeks ago by the mayor were reduced to about \$130,000.

The finance commission also advised allowing only \$167,000 in place of the \$192,000 requested by the mayor for the health department. The council, after consultation with Chairman Mahoney of the health department, allowed \$180,000. In place of \$17,844 asked by the mayor in the infirmity department, the finance commission advised allowing about \$14,000.

The finance commission cut the public works department estimate by \$37,500, while the council reduced the estimate for the penal institutions department by \$15,000. Council allowed the mayor's order for \$100,000 for granolithic sidewalks in spite of the fact that the finance commission had advised this be held up pending consideration of the mayor's \$500,000 loan order for streets, which has not been formally presented.

A loan order for \$800,000 for the laying out of new streets in the suburbs, which was introduced at the first meeting of the year by Councilman Attridge, was passed.

Earlier in the day, while the finance and appropriations committees were in session, President Bliss and Secretary McKibben of the Chamber of Commerce sent this communication relating to the matter of segregation of items in budgets to the mayor and members of council:

"The Boston Chamber of Commerce, by instruction of its board of directors, respectfully begs leave to call attention to the following paragraphs in a report transmitted, at the request of the city council, to that body on Feb. 6, 1914, by the chamber's committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs."

"In Boston, the estimates," submitted by the heads of departments, "are reviewed by the mayor, and changed by him by increasing or decreasing in lump sums the amounts asked for by the various heads of departments, no reference being made in these changes to specific items and amounts, and the estimates are then sent to the city council, accompanied by a proposed appropriation order embodying the mayor's recommendation in very general terms. The entire city council (sitting as the committee on appropriations) gives public hearings, but little is known of such opportunity for the taxpayers to appear, and little interest is shown by the citizens in these hearings."

"Boston's budget allows a free rein to each department head in the expenditure of the total amount appropriated to his department, and any amount within the appropriation can be used for any purpose whatever, though such purpose may not have been mentioned in the original estimate."

"Boston has not as yet given a budget exhibit."

"1. That the mayor be urged to submit to the city council a segregated budget based on the estimates of the heads of departments and other officials, showing in detail the specific items for which appropriations are requested."

"2. That the mayor be urged when making reductions or increases in the estimates to state specifically the items and the amounts of such reductions or increases."

"3. That the mayor and council be

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At Just 1-2 Original Values

3,250 Yards Imported
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These goods have just come through the Custom House. They are all the newest printings, made for the Spring and Summer Season of 1915. They come in the daintiest of rose buds, floral and scroll designs, and are strictly fast colors. This is the first time we have been able to offer a dimity in this width (45 inches), and it will cut to so much better advantage than the narrow goods. Don't fail to get your share of these fine Belfast Dimities.

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Seed Voile, 40 inch,
original value 59c.

29c

This is one of the fabrics most in vogue this season and is among our best sellers at the regular price. This particular stock arrived too late and was cancelled by the original purchaser, so we bought the entire lot of a New York importer and offer it Monday at 50% of the original value. The colors are light blue, helio, pink, tan, reseda, green, copenhagen blue, orange and mahogany.

Special Announcement—Our entire stock
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Silk Crepe de Chine is now, a yard.

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SPEAKER COX ACTS AS HOST

Speaker Channing Cox of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was host to the committee on rules and the committee chairman of the lower branch at a dinner last evening at the Belmont Spring Country Club. An innovation for such dinners was the elimination of the usual stream of complimentary remarks about the host by the speakers, at the request of Mr. Cox himself. Instead, the guests were asked to sing, which they did with great gusto.

COMMITTEE MEN PRESENT GIFTS

At the annual dinner of the legislative committee on roads and bridges at the Quincy House last night, Senator Haigis of Montague, Senate chairman of the committee, was presented with a silk hat and hat box and Representative Foster of Gloucester, House chairman, was the recipient of a silver-mounted and engraved cane. Representative Holway of Bourne, the clerk, was presented with a fountain pen.

Y. M. C. A. AND BOYS CLUB MERGER URGED

For the purpose of extending the work of both organizations a committee with Representative Alvan T. Fuller as chairman, is at work planning the consolidation of the Malden Y. M. C. A. and the Malden Boys Club.

Both organizations are in a flourishing condition, the boys' club planning to erect a clubhouse of its own on land donated by Mr. Fuller. The Y. M. C. A. has completed its most prosperous year with all bills paid and a balance in the treasury.

TERMINALS CHIEF RESIGNS

William J. Doherty, superintendent of terminals for the directors of the port, and located at Commonwealth pier, will shortly resign to be general manager of the Armstrong Transfer Company at a substantial increase in salary it was learned today. The directors of the port express regret over the loss of Mr. Doherty and his successor will be appointed after a civil service examination.

There is a place for Social Tea Biscuit on the table of every home. Their tempting goodness adds to the zest of every meal.

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BISCUIT**

Small, slightly sweetened biscuit always fresh.

10c

Buy biscuit baked by
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COMPANY**
Always look for that Name

CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD ELECTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—George B. Holbrook of this city has been elected president of the Connecticut River railroad to succeed John H. Alvin of Concord, N. H. Mr. Holbrook has been a director of the road for many years.

FOREIGN BANK RULE OPPOSED
CHICAGO—Resolutions urging the federal reserve board to reconsider its rule and permit national banks to cooperate in groups to establish branch banking houses in foreign countries were adopted by the Illinois Manufacturers Association. The present rule is an advantage to eastern banks, it was asserted. Individual banks are permitted to have foreign branches.

MARSHAL IS CHOSEN
Charles P. Kendall of Willsboro, N. Y., who took an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1902, was elected marshal yesterday by the candidates for the degree of master of arts at the Harvard commencement. The commencement committee consists of James H. Hodges of Dorchester, James B. Munn of New York and Theodore O. Wedel of Newton, Kan.

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Further, this ticket provides stopover going or returning at Denver, Salt Lake City and free side trip to Colorado Springs and San Diego—for slight additional expense you may visit Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, and Yellowstone National Park and therein is a distinct advantage of traveling this route. Two magnificent daily trains, Los Angeles Limited leaving Chicago 10:02 P. M., from the Chicago & North Western Terminal, Pacific Limited from Union Station via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, at 10:45 A. M., direct to Los Angeles, the Gateway to both Expositions, in less than three days. A la carte dining car service, no inconvenience of leaving trains for meals. Fill out coupon and mail today and thereby learn how to see practically the entire West for about the usual one way fare.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

New Note Is Sounded in Color and Design of Gloves

Women have been so absorbed in the amazing novelties in introduced in the realm of footwear that they are only just waking up to the fact that the same astonishing change is taking place in regard to gloves. In fact, they have been going on wearing the same monotonous street and dress gloves that have for years been accepted as good taste, without realizing that an entirely new note of color and design was being sounded for the coming summer by the glove manufacturers.

Up to this spring, gloves have been the mere et cetera of a costume. One glove has not materially differed from another glove in lack of beauty. There have been slight variations in tones of tan, biscuit, putty, and cream, in addition to the conventional white and black, and now and then a moderately novel bit of stitching has been seen, but for the most part women have grown to feel that gloves are gloves. It looks now, however, as if they were going to see as striking new effects in hand-coverings during the next few months as they have just been having in foot-coverings.

Naturally these novelties will be shown first in the silk gloves, as the season goes on. The silk glove is not only preferred by many women for wear with summer frocks, but it seems to be more in keeping with the quaint Victorian costumes which are more and more worn, than are gloves of kid or suede. There are, to be sure, large numbers of women who have never adopted silk gloves; but for those who have the new styles these gloves will be most interesting.

One of the simplest of the new ideas shows a reception glove, of extra elbow length, in white silk, with a series of tufts stitched in black extending from the wrist to the glove-hem. This glove accords well with the black and white stripe effect so popular in many of the summer costumes. It is pointed in black but not too heavily to look well with a dainty frock.

Appropriately worn with the old-fashioned ruffled dress, which is being revived this year, is a white silk glove with a narrow white ruffle or plaited frill running up the outside of the arm from

wrist to glove top. Sometimes this frill is white stitched in black or white, or is black stitched in white or black. In some of the models the glove does not open at all at the palm, but fastens with buttons or snappers up the outside of the arm, close to the frill.

Another combination of black and white is shown in a short glove for shopping or traveling. It is of white silk, finished at the wrist with a black frill which begins at the first button. It has fine black pointing and black buttons or snappers. It also comes in all white and in the neutral tones now in vogue, putty, sand and so on. One glove in tan silk had a frill of dark

brown, another style showed the white glove with a frill of navy blue.

Bright colors have not yet been introduced in gloves, although both black and white silk ones come with heavy stitching in green, old blue and yellow.

Fancy stitching on some gloves combines yellow and black, blue and white, green and black, and so on.

Quite elaborate are the long silk gloves entirely embroidered in white silk motifs, with a bow-knot design midway of the forearm, and one pair de luxe has a broad silk band which closes tightly about the wrist and is embroidered in small wild roses, in the center of each of which is a rhinestone dewdrop.

MODES PREVAILING NOW IN ENGLAND

The quietest of quiet coats and skirts are now making their appearance, obviously the work of the best English tailors, fashioned of the lightest weight gray covert coating or beige. The latter has an exceptionally pleasing and springlike appearance, these suits being arranged for the most part with a moderately wide circular skirt and a half-length semi-fitting coat, with nothing in the least extreme in collars or sleeves. They are essentially the severe tailor-made, enhanced by that something indescribable and supreme, the result of cut, superfine finish, and a complete knowledge of ligne. I am persuaded, writes Mrs. Jack May in the Queen (London), we shall see quite a number of these English tailor-mades this year, and in these light neutral tones.

A novelty they are trying to bring to the front in Paris is a strange old-world green. A subdued baize shade perhaps best describes it, and it has a quaint look in a sort of rib, almost a rep cloth. But when all is said and done, taffeta, both for frocks and the smarter tailor-made, has secured and will easily retain the lead in fabrics.

Taffeta, as a silk salesman remarked the other day, sells itself, and the only marvel is how the supply is kept up to the demand. As was to be easily foreseen, the tiny checked varieties in black and white, and blue and white, have

again made their mark, although it will require the influence of later months and warmer weather to bring these dresses really to the surface. Arranged rather fussily in the light of recent fashions, the delicate organza vest and collar play a notable part in the majority of the schemes. Many of the latter are now being hand embroidered frequently in a delicate Saxe shade, mingled with a soupçon of red, and finished with little ends and plaques, similarly embroidered. Both ruffles and narrow fine flat plaited frills are employed on these checked taffetas.

A little afternoon frock I thought adorable was fashioned of an extremely soft satin Romane in a mole gray. The moderately gathered skirt was scalloped in a shallow manner at the hem, while the simple and slightly blousée bodice opened almost to the waist in a rounded V, outlined by two frills, the one of pick edged, flesh-pink tulle, and the other of filmy needle-run lace, delicately carried across the front to form a little waistcoat. But the tour de force was the folded belt of corbeau blue ribbon, that closed in front with a dull purple buckle, two or three carnations, shading from pink to dull purple, being thrust through the belt at the one side.

There is also what can only be described as the two-panel dress, of serge, gabricord, taffeta, what you will, with sleeves and side slashings of some contrast, a style that favors the normal waistline. While the moyen age still has its votaries, it has passed the zenith of its popularity, although those who are wearing it, and wearing it well, present an accepted pleasing appearance. But the defined waistline becomes more insistent every day, neither raised nor lowered, nor unduly wide.

Clam Chowder

Chop fine 20 clams, 12 boiled potatoes, one large onion, one slice of fat pork. Roll some cracker crumbs fine and sprinkle in. Strain the liquor of the clams and pour over all. Season with pepper and salt. Let the chowder simmer on a slow fire for two hours.

Hats for Scottish Summer Fit Closely to the Head

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) EDINBURGH. Scotland—Edinburgh, although its fashions are wholly borrowed from London and Paris, has always had in the matter of hats, strange as it may seem, a character of its own. To some extent this has been forced on the northern capital by its climate; hats are here built to resist wind, and while in other countries, modes glory, one spring in huge brims, the next in miniature toques, there is in Scotland never a time when the small hat is out of season. Thus the small hat or toque in Edinburgh and Glasgow has become almost a specialty.

Although Scotland holds no position whatever in the world of fashion as regards gowns, yet, owing to the extreme beauty of our homespun from Harris and the Borders, the smart tailor-made costume, cut from these materials, will always rank high and create at the same time a necessity for the hat that best suits this severe simplicity of style.

The dictates of fashion for the present season ordain that not only must hats

be small and worn at a tilt à la militaire, but that, owing to the higher style of hair-dressing in vogue, they must also fit closely to the head.

The coloring promises on the whole to be subdued—indeed some very smart hats in black are seen. One, suitable for wear with smart coat and skirt, is of black peau de se, the brim bound with white straw, narrow and low on the side, widening with a lift on the left and culminating in a black cockade springing from a tuft of white feathers on the brim.

Another, useful for morning wear, is made of coarse plaited straw, navy blue, toque shaped and trimmed with an up-standing bow of shot ribbon. The season promises abundant work for the flower-maker, for fashion has decreed that afternoon hats, when not trimmed with feathers, shall be gay with blossoms, great and small. One charming little model in fine black straw with slightly upturned brim, is wreathed with dainty flowers—here a pansy; there a pansy, now a group of colored berries, then a rose—all resting on a fold of rich blue velvet. Another smart hat of rough brown straw, bee-hive in shape, has a narrow curved brim of brown taffeta caught up on the left by a round nosegay of yellow gold roses.

An attractive, neatly-fitting hat with a gray silk crown and small straw brim is trimmed with a narrow band of corded blue ribbon and an uncurled ostrich feather pom-pom at each side.

The wide veils which are worn with some of the small models are a new and



(Modern Photo Service)

German Model Gown Which Won First Prize

Fullness in combination with trimness of outline is a feature of the spring styles. The baggy appearance that was produced when the first talk was heard about more fullness in garments has passed, and some of the new models are charming in the trim and neat effect that is produced, although there is an abundance of cloth used to conform to the fashions. In the accompanying illustration this style is emphasized. The model, which was made in Berlin, took the first prize at a recent exhibit of German styles originated by German dressmakers in that city. The simplicity of the style is attractive and it has an air of distinction that every woman will appreciate. It is fashioned from blue crepe de chine with white embroidery in the conventional German designs.

The fullness of the skirt is not apparent because of the plaits, which give it the appearance of a straight skirt until one steps, then the plaits fly apart in a graceful way. There is an entire absence in the blouse of the baggy appearance which was seen last season, as the armcye is much closer fitting and the wide girle that extends high above the waistline prevents any fullness about the waist.

CONSIDERATION FOR DELIVERY BOY

Few women realize the long hours and many trips imposed upon grocers' boys and delivery men by late or forgotten orders which should have been given earlier in the day, or might easily wait until the following day, or for which the buyer might send one of the children. It is no unusual thing, at 6:30 or 7 in the evening, to see boys filling wagons with small packages, each of which evidently was overlooked in the day's ordering, and making a second trip to houses or apartments already visited earlier in the day. On Saturday nights and nights preceding holidays these boys are forced to work until nearly midnight, largely owing to orders received very late in the day. Recently a baker remarked that afternoon orders caused considerable trouble, as it was impossible to decide how many bakers must remain, and extra horses were required, as the regular horses began their work very early in the morning and had to be relieved later; whereas if orders were received early in the day, both men and horses could complete their deliveries without working overtime.

Home Helps

To make stockings last, wash the feet of new stockings before wearing them. This shrinks the wool or thread.

To keep lemons, let them swim in a bowl of cold water. Put in fresh water every two days. Occasionally turn over the part of the lemon that comes to the surface.

To keep fish fresh or to firm it after it has become soft, soak a cloth in cold water, then pour on a little vinegar, and lay the cloth over the fish.

The Genuine ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
GET A PACKAGE TODAY
And try the following Recipe:
STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE
2 cups of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour, 4 even teaspoons of baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 2 teaspoons of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1/2 cup of butter.
Sift together the dry ingredients; work in the butter with the fingers, then add the milk, mixing to a soft dough. Turn it onto a flour-board and roll out, handling as little as possible. Bake in a round layer cake pan in a hot oven. When done, split with a hot knife and spread with soft butter. Sweeten the berries and crush them slightly, then place them on the back of the sponge to become slightly warm. Put them between and on top of the cake. Serve at once either plain or with cream.

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With shop with you or send anything on approval. Services free. Send for bulletins of spring specialties.

SECRETARIAL CAREERS FOR WOMEN

There is an alluring array of attractive careers open to women of the intellectual, well-educated type, says the Gentlewoman (London), and among them that of secretarial work stands in the forefront. It is a career at once dignified and well paid, into which a properly trained and suitably introduced woman can enter with the certainty of success as an ultimate reward. The work is congenial, and the remuneration quite on a parallel with that obtaining in other professions.

Though there is no golden key unlocking the door of success in secretarial work, training of a special character is absolutely essential. It is not sufficient for a woman to skip through a short-hand manual, as she would a novelette, and patter away on a typewriter with one finger at a speed of 10 or 12 words a minute and then turn round and call herself a secretary. The word itself means far more than that. Above all, it is necessary that she should possess a sound general knowledge, embracing the five elementary features of education—writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history—as well as of the every-day occurrences and events. Common sense, discretion and tact must also form a part of her equipment.

Besides, a thorough knowledge of shorthand, typewriting and secretarial technique, she must possess a good memory. The busy man or woman cannot afford the time or take the trouble to remember every little detail connected with the management of the business. Those things are left to the secretary, and it is essential that she should train her memory to such a degree that she can recall any little fact or figure which her chief might desire to know at a moment's notice. A woman possessing these qualifications with a knowledge of one or two modern languages need have no anxiety about her future as a secretary.

In the matter of training, too much care cannot be taken in the selection of the college or establishment to which the prospective secretary becomes attached. The majority of the colleges undertake not only thoroughly to equip

women for the best positions in the profession, but also guarantee them lucrative posts when training has been completed. No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the length of time that should be occupied in training or in regard to the fees. The former depends greatly upon the qualities of the pupil and the methods of the college.

Vegetable Marrow and Ginger Jam

Pare the marrows, removing thick-rind and all pips. Cut into small pieces and weigh after preparing. To nine pounds marrow take nine pounds Dutch crust sugar, the juice of seven lemons, grated rind of four lemons, three ounces ginger broken and two red pepper pods. Stand all together in a basin for 24 hours, then boil until the marrow is clear and transparent. Skim and take out the pepper pods. The ginger roots and cayenne pods may be tied in a muslin bag so that they can be easily lifted out, but a little ginger left in helps to preserve the ginger flavor. This quantity takes about 1 1/2 hours to boil.

To Clean Marble

Mix finely powdered pumice-stone into a paste with tepid water and rub it into the marble with a perfectly clean brush, then wash it off with a clean, soft sponge and cold water. This recipe for cleaning marble statues or busts was the only one used by the Scottish sculptor, Sir John Steell, who applied it with perfect success to his finest works, exercising, however, great care when removing dirt or discoloration from delicate parts such as between fingers, behind ears, etc.

Cooling Process

To keep milk fresh in warm weather, or to cool any liquid in a bottle, dip a cloth in cold water, wrap the cloth around the jug or bottle and leave in a cool place, preferably in a draft. This method of cooling is much more effectual on account of the evaporation produced, than if the jug or bottle had been placed in cold water.

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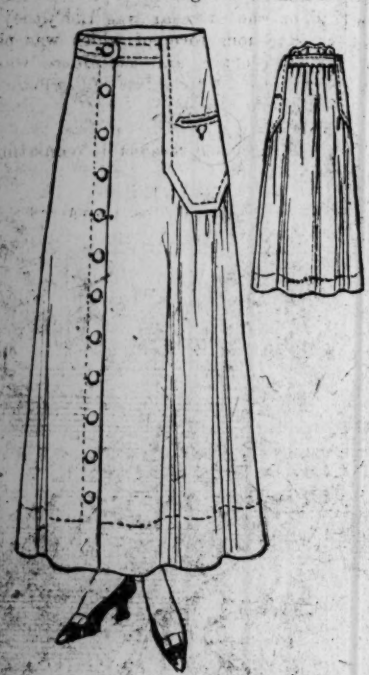
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All varieties and sizes. Also inexpensive rugs for country houses

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WITH THE FASHIONABLE POCKETS

Pockets unquestionably make an all-important feature of the latest fashions. Here is a skirt that is made full at the sides and at the back, but plain at the front and it is finished with two pockets that are both smart and convenient. It is made in only three pieces, so that the seams at the sides are the only one to be sewed. The front edges are finished with



hems and lapped. The model is one of the best and smartest for the coat suit and it is most satisfactory for the odd skirts to be worn with the shirt waists and blouses. It will be found desirable for wool suitings and for silk suitings, for linen for cotton crepe and for all

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Observation Games

Put all sorts of small objects on a tray, cover them with a cloth, then let the players look at them for a minute, when they are covered again. The game is to see who can write down most of the objects in the tray from memory. Another form of the game is for a group to walk past shop windows—perhaps six—stopping half a minute at each, then go to a quiet corner and each write down as many articles as he can that he saw in, say, the fifth or first shop.

Yet another form of this is to take two boards or papers, marked into 25 squares. Then take 10 pebbles and 10 nuts and give to one player one board and five nuts and five pebbles. He is to put these on the board or paper in any pattern he likes. Then the other player looks at it for a few seconds, and must from memory make the same pattern on the other board. The count gives the player one for each pebble or nut placed right, and takes off one for each pebble or nut placed wrong.

Flowerhead Family

All that is needed is some stiff paper, colored pencils, mucilage and an illustrated flower-seed or vegetable-seed catalogue.

Set the children to cutting out little headless paper dolls—boys, girls, men and women—and let them draw and color the clothes on the dolls. Next, have

Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Hands.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC

At culture and at righteousness they aim And many a wail from loneliness reclaim.

When the words that answer the following riddles are placed one under another the initials and finals spell the answer to the riddle above.

1. A little of it goes "a long, long way."
2. It isn't and it doesn't really matter.
3. In France precedes and terminates the play.

4. Whereon the squirrels often sit and chatter.

5. They're doubly useful if you use aright.

They first obscure the flame, then make it bright.

—After "The Queen."

TUFTS GIVING FIELD WORK TO SCHOOL PUPILS

College Instructors Teach Boys
of Mechanic Arts House Site
Locating. New Method of
University Extension

Inauguration of a policy of public service through cooperation with other colleges and schools has been made at Tufts College in a series of field lessons in surveying being given to boys of the graduating class of the Mechanic Arts high school in Boston.

The work was planned and developed by Prof. Frank B. Sanborn, head of the civil engineering department at Tufts with Dr. Charles W. Parmenter, headmaster of the Mechanic Arts high school, and has been approved by Dr. H. C. Bumpus, president of Tufts, as in line with his policy for a larger service between the college and the community.

The boys who are given the advantage of the lessons are not taking the college course at school, and have no intention of going to college. After their graduation in June they expect to enter at once into the commercial or industrial world. Therefore the service of the college does not have for its object the purpose of directing them to that institution.

Survey House Lot

One afternoon a week boys from the high school go to the college in groups of 30. They are divided into squads of six each, in charge of an instructor at the college or a pupil teacher, and taken out to do the surveying of a house lot. It has been remarked that the boys take the work seriously. Though with most of them it is the first time they have been to the college, and with all of them an expedition of the kind is something of a treat, they hold themselves strictly to business, seeming to appreciate the kindness and courtesy extended to them.

First the boys are addressed by Professor Sanborn, who explains to them the work of the afternoon and what may be necessary for them to know about the instruments. Each squad is then given a sketch of a proposed house, is told how many feet it is to be from the street line and goes into the field to locate the stakes for the four corners of the cellar. At each of these four corners the boys must determine the necessary cut or fill and from these figures must afterwards compute the volume of earth work to be excavated or borrowed for filling.

Working Plan Made

The measurements and volume must be made with due regard to the sidewalk so that the cellar will be a given number of feet below the sidewalk level. The work is the same in form and extent as that an engineer would be called upon to perform in locating a house cellar.

One of the steps is the use of the engineer's level. In using this they start from a known elevation and proceed in the day's work by leveling, keeping notes of each detail.

At the end of the period they must return to the starting point without error in order to prove the accuracy of their work. This is a very interesting part of the afternoon's study and the note taking that is required of each boy teaches the method of leveling and calls for constant attention to the work that is going on.

The boys are busy in surveying practice from 1:30 in the afternoon to 5 o'clock or after, and they carry back to school enough work to keep them busy there two other afternoons. It is in school that they compute the volume of the cut or fill for each house cellar and that they are required to make a plan of a house lot such as engineers make to file with their deed.

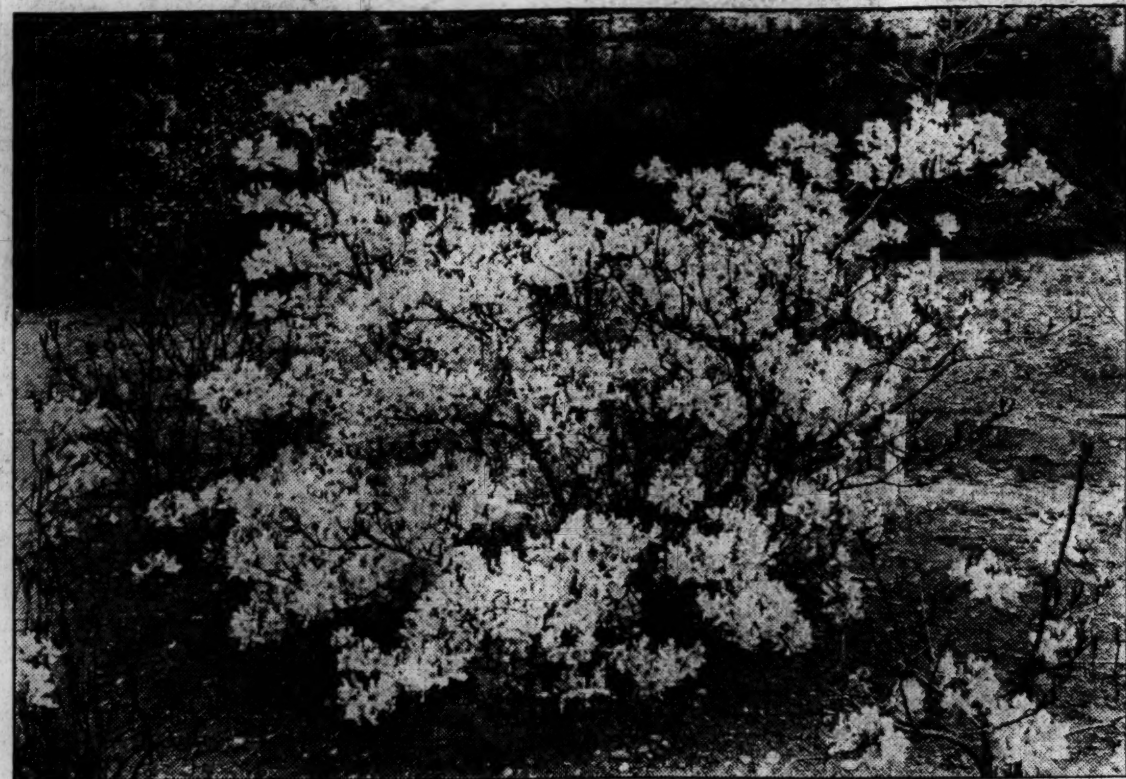
New Entrance Requirements

The faculty of Tufts College has announced a new system of entrance requirements in effect, beginning the new college year. This new system allows a free margin group of three units, which may be made up of any subjects, not counted in the prescribed groups, which an approved secondary school counts towards graduation, and which are certified by the principal to be equivalent to three units.

Candidates may offer subjects aggregating 15 "units," each subject being assigned a specific value in "units." Eight of the units must be in a prescribed group, including English, foreign language, history, algebra and plane geometry; four from an elective group, including foreign language, history, algebra, physics and chemistry, and the other three from the "free margin group."

The change is due to a movement started by President Bumpus soon after he came to Tufts. It is planned that a larger per cent of the students in high and preparatory schools may find it possible to enter college.

Before submitting his plan President Bumpus made extended investigation of the number of students entering college from the preparatory schools around Boston. As a result of these investigations he found that, out of 315,000 stu-



Azalea Vaseyi, whose blossoms furnish an attraction at Arnold Arboretum, Boston

dents who are attending secondary schools about Boston, only 12,000 are entering college, and that many of the latter students require an extra year of preparatory work before they are able to enter.

President Bumpus found that this small percentage is due to three barriers—first, cost; second, entrance requirements; third, the student's belated decision of life work, with the largest number of failures to enter due to the inability of the student to meet entrance requirements. He says: "The severance of entrance requirements that has been designed to maintain a high standard of scholarship in high and preparatory schools has discouraged a large number of those who are lacking in such qualifications from entering college."

AUTOMOBILE MEN END CONVENTION WITH EXCURSION

Members of American Association
Go Over the Paul Revere
Trip to Concord and Lexington

Members of the American Automobile Association started from the Copley Plaza at 9 a. m. today for a ride over the Paul Revere trip to Concord and Lexington. The party was conveyed in about 50 automobiles and in charge of a committee headed by Lewis R. Spear of Boston. Return will be made by the way of Cambridge, closing the annual convention of the association which opened yesterday morning in the Copley Plaza.

At last night's dinner at the Copley Plaza, President John A. Wilson, Franklin, Pa., was in the chair and introduced Mr. Spear as toastmaster. Samuel W. McCall was the first speaker and during his talk praised President Wilson's recent note to Germany. Mayor Curley was the last speaker and devoted his talk to the road situation in Boston, expressing the wish that local automobile associations would pass resolutions favoring a \$500,000 appropriation to repair the roads of Boston. Others who spoke were Samuel L. Powers, Robert P. Hooper, Philadelphia; Julian A. Chase, Pawtucket; Laurens Enos, Buffalo; Richard Lee, Cleveland; Charles T. Terry, New York; Col. William D. Sohler, chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission; George C. Diehl of Buffalo, and James H. McAlman, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association.

In the afternoon a general discussion was held on the automobile taxation problem. At the close of the discussion a resolution was adopted, holding that an automobile should not be included in general property classification and taxed only as personal property without any other tax. It was resolved that the A. A. A. should contend this point in the several states through its national legislative board.

Many of the delegates were accompanied to Boston by their wives, who were taken in charge of a local committee headed by Mrs. J. H. MacAlman, wife of the president of the dealers association, and were entertained in the afternoon and evening.

CAR MEN TO CONFER AT WORCESTER AGAIN

WORCESTER, Mass.—At a conference Monday night in the offices of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, officers of the Worcester & Springfield trolley unions and the New England Investment Company failed to reach an agreement in regard to the new wage scale which the union has asked to go into effect June 1.

After a discussion it was decided to table the matter until Thursday afternoon, when another conference of the same officers will be held here.

VETERANS TO HAVE REUNION

The fifty-fourth annual business meeting, reunion and dinner will be held by the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Association at the Revere House, May 25 at 3 p. m. Dinner will be served at 5:30. The guests include Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Commander Alfred Knowles of the G. A. R., department of Massachusetts, and others.

AMERICAN AZALEA IS IN FLOWER AT THE ARBORETUM

The American Azalea produces about the middle of May a profusion of flowers varying in color from white to red; and, as may be gathered from the illustration, is a decorative shrub of some importance. It was discovered by G. R. Vasey in 1878 in North Carolina, where it grows abundantly on high ground on south and southeasterly slopes. The chief scientific interest attaching to it is the fact that it alone among American kinds shows close affinities with the Japanese Azaleas.

How it comes about that the only North American one resembling this Japanese type should live on the side of the continent remote from the island empire and its relations is an interesting question.

VAN RIPER CASE CALLED CLOSED

As a result of a conference between President L. H. Murlin and members of the faculty of Boston University and Prof. B. W. Van Riper, whose resignation from the department of philosophy has been accepted, a statement has been given out to the students in which it is said the incident may be regarded as closed. Although full authority to accept the resignation is given to President Murlin it will come before the trustees of the university at their meeting June 1. In the mean time the students who have made representations to President Murlin in behalf of Dr. Van Riper are circulating a petition to be presented to the trustees asking that the matter be thoroughly considered before the resignation is finally confirmed.

RAIL RATES ON SUGAR IN CANADA AT ISSUE

OTTAWA, Ont.—An interesting case is before the railway commission relating to the freight rates on sugar engaged by eastern and western refiners, says a despatch to the Toronto Globe. British Columbia refiners have a commodity rate of 75 cents per hundredweight from Vancouver to any place in the prairie provinces. Eastern refiners have to pay a class rate of so much per mile, which works out higher than the commodity rate. Both are asking for a decrease, and the railways, led by the Canadian Pacific, are opposing it.

ARLINGTON GAS PRICE HEARING SET

ARLINGTON, Mass.—As the Arlington Gas Light Company has failed to reduce its rate in accordance with the wish of the board of selectmen, the latter has been granted by the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners a public hearing May 25, at 10 a. m., at 603 Ford building, Boston. The selectmen have made two requests for a reduction from the present gross rate of \$1.25 per thousand feet.

HARBOR LIGHT TO BE CHANGED

Lights on Boston lightship will be changed from two fixed red to one fixed white light about June 20, according to a notice from the lighthouse department. The present lights are listed at 300 candlepower and the new light will be of 2000 candlepower. A change also will be made in the fog signal which is at present a blast of five seconds and silent 55 seconds. It will be changed to a blast of three seconds and silent 17 seconds. There will be only one blast instead of two as at present.

SIMON VORENBERG HONORED

Directors of the United Hebrew Benevolent Association gave a complimentary dinner to Simon Vorenberg, president of the organization for the past eight years, at the Elysium Club last night. Mr. Vorenberg retires from the office this month.

CADETS GET SILK FLAG

MEDFORD, Mass.—Gen. S. C. Lawrence, corps, W. R. C., presented a silk parade flag to the Medford high school battalion yesterday afternoon. There were exercises in connection with the event.

CITY PLANNERS COMMITTEE TO REPORT FINDING

Paper Prepared by Experts to
Be Presented at Meeting To-
morrow Night When Perma-
nent Organization Is Expected

Formation of a joint council of representatives of the city and state, commercial and civic organizations to direct the evolving of a comprehensive, practical, systematic plan of development for Boston and its environs is expected to result from the second city planning meeting at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union on Wednesday evening.

A report by a special committee chosen by action of the first meeting, March 24, will be received and over two dozen questions asked at that time will be answered by engineers and city planners. The report has been carefully prepared with the hope that it would prove of practical value in securing the constructive and cooperative action necessary to its successful conclusion.

The organizations that are expected to affiliate include the Boston Chamber of Commerce, directors of the port of Boston, Young Men's Christian Union, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Pilgrim Publicity Association, Women's City Club, United Improvement Association, Massachusetts homestead commission, Boston Society of Architects, Boston Society of Landscape Architects, Boston Social Union, Terminal Zone Association, Boston industrial development board, Boston city planning board and others.

The committee that will submit the report is made up of the following:

W. R. Greeley, chairman of the civic development committee at the Y. M. C. U., chairman; Elmer J. Bliss, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Miss J. A. Bruerton of the Women's City Club; John N. Cole, chairman of the Boston industrial development board; Arthur M. Huddell, labor interests; Walter H. Kilham, Boston Society of Architects; Ephraim Harrington, United Improvement Association; John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Patrick F. O'Keefe, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association; Cornelius A. Parker, homestead commission counsel; W. Z. Ripley, professor of railroads and transportation; Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston Society of Landscape Architects, and E. B. Mero, social and civic secretary of the Y. M. C. U., as secretary of the committee.

The committee of arrangements of the union draws the conclusion from the list of questions asked at the first meeting that the citizens of Boston have a deep interest in the project and that they indicate to a degree along what lines the public expects to see such a development carried out. The members of the city planning board have been called upon for the answers to the questions.

Is Boston as efficient as it should be if well planned, or can't we save money by spending it?

Why do certain powerful interests oppose city planning?

If large-scale planning in Boston were carried out, would not the increase in values be far greater than the money spent?

Are the annual sums spent for improvement in Boston, viz: \$3,000,000 equal to the amount of depreciation? Are we going ahead or backward?

How best may the plain, everyday man help along a movement of this importance to his home city?

If Seattle raised \$100,000 for a city plan, why can't Boston, the richest city in the country per capita raise as much?

Can't we spend as much a year as Toronto, Canada, viz: \$15,000,000 annually for at least three years?

Is it possible to accomplish the best results without enlarging political Boston, so as to give the average business man (who lives in the suburbs) a vote in city affairs?

Of the conditions which will induce people to move outside to live, is not the most important the removal of the factory from the heart of the city, and is this not feasible?

As the working class spend most of their waking hours in the task of earning a living, what has been done to better the conditions in the factories and

stores; for, as workers, that is what we are interested in?

To Mr. Cram—From your position as acting head of the architects of Boston, and with your knowledge of costs of material and production; what materials, how much land, how many rooms, what conveniences and improvements approximately can you produce, either as a carrying proposition as a city institution, or as a privately owned property, to rent for \$12 to \$20 a month within the municipal limits of the city of Boston?

As bad housing is just as evident in the Back Bay crowded flat districts, with their low-studded rooms and bird-cage kitchenettes, as in the North End, should not the matter of small playgrounds and parks in the North and South ends, where streets are narrow, have first and immediate consideration?

Has any consideration been given towards helping individual property owners who desire to build up their property according to modern ideals? Is information available to help them?

When tearing down buildings and rebuilding, why is not the line of buildings moved back a certain number of feet—result, a wider thoroughfare—eventually?

How would you keep the suburban street line of setback unbroken by speculators putting three-decker front on all previous setbacks?

Why cannot public school buildings be so located at important centers as to be natural foci of community groups; rather than being located—as now—in out-of-the-way back waters of the city plan?

How can the city planning board expect to attract people away from the congested districts unless it strenuously and successfully opposes the tendency to increase railroad and railway fares to the suburban districts?

What would become of the business of Boston if the people from the suburban districts could not have proper transportation? Property would not be worth much if it were not for the business done within the city, with those outside the city, would it?

Are the port directors considering the Ft. Point channel in their dock system?

Can any progress in real city planning be expected when all are content to wait upon the city government alone to undertake or initiate such work? Does it not rather require the active assistance and interest of every individual citizen before such progress can be expected or will be undertaken?

Why expend our money, our time and our civic energy in piecemeal patchwork on our streets, waterways and alleys? Why not get a plan first and then fit these piecemeal improvements into it? This question should be asked of the mayor.

It would seem that the various associations listed on the program, should have an ex-officio representation in what might be called the "city planning board council." Is such a part of the general scheme?

What is the personnel of the Boston city planning board? When do its members go out of office? How much money has been appropriated for the board's use?

How should this board be freed from politics?

PROF. DUPRIEZ TO OPEN COURSE

The first of the Harvard series of Godkin lectures for 1915 will be given by Prof. Leon Dupriez, visiting lecturer in government from the University of Louvain, in Emerson J. this evening at 8 o'clock. The four lectures will be in French on "La Representation Proportionnelle en Belgique," the title of the one this evening being "Les origines et le développement du mouvement proportionnaliste." The public is cordially invited to attend.

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EVERETT ACTS ON PLAYGROUND

At the meeting of the Everett city council last night Councilman Frank M. Carpenter introduced an order calling for the taking by right of eminent domain the parcel of land adjoining the Center school in Broadway, Everett, for playground purposes, at a total cost of about \$15,000 at least.

The land, according to a recent report of a commission, was sold a short time ago for about \$7,000, although it is assessed for \$12,000. Councilman Thayer had previously asked for a commission to investigate other land. Mr. Carpenter's order was referred to a committee, while the order to appoint a commission was passed.

PROFESSOR SHARP A GUEST

A reception was given by the Manuscript Club yesterday in Huntington chambers to Prof. Dallas J. and Mrs. Sharp. In the receiving line were Dr. Albert Blaisdell, president of the club; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sidney, Miss Elizabeth M. Needham, Mrs. Katherine Wright and Mrs. J. W. Courtney.

CONNECTICUT STATE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

HARTFORD, Conn.—The General Assembly of the state of Connecticut Monday cleaned up its business, with the exception of one bill from the calendar, preparatory to adjourning at 11 o'clock today, the date and time set by resolution some weeks ago, having accomplished its work in a shorter time than any session since biennial sessions started. In 1887 the adjournment was on May 19, the next shortest time, and in 1911 the Legislature sat until Sept. 28. The last bill on the calendar was the jitney bill, an innocuous form of which was passed by the Senate, and the House was expected to concur. The bill provides for an annual tax of \$1, that the machines shall carry a circular tag, and that cities may enact such reasonable regulations as they see fit.

LIEUT. JACOBS REJECTED

MALDEN, Mass.—The state militia examining board yesterday rejected Lieutenant Jacobs for the captaincy of Malden Rifles, company L, fifth infantry, to succeed Capt. Henry C. Bacon, retired. A special election will be held soon.

Duplicates

Red Wing Grape Juice is just as fresh—just as pure—just as sweet and rich in grapey flavor as the fresh fruit when first picked—only one light crush from select Concord is used—it reaches you just as it left the grape.

Unchanged Unfermented Unadulterated

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CHILE NEEDS MORE MODERN MONEY SYSTEM

Banking Affected by Fluctuating Currency Due to Paper Peso—New Laws Advocated to Bring Closer Supervision

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The gradual rise of the Chilean paper peso, quoted at the end of March at \$0.156, is encouraging the belief in financial circles that the acute crisis is passing. In normal times the paper peso has a value around \$0.206. The actual currency of Chile is this paper money. The gold peso is worth \$0.305.

With the currency situation what it is, this republic has had no easy road to travel in recent years. Even before the war in Europe the question of some project for stabilizing the money of the country occupied the public to a great extent. The fluctuation in the value of the money is one of the chief obstacles to Chilean untroubled prosperity. Not only is business affected by this fluctuation, but it becomes reflected in the political dissatisfaction that appears now and again.

It is the wage earning class that considers itself especially concerned by this. The exports of the country are usually paid in gold to the advantage of the exporters, but on the other hand, labor is paid for in paper money, and the workers, therefore, feel that the capitalists in many cases reap the benefit of this instability of the currency. This is considered proved by the fact that no change has been effected.

Speculation in exchange is one of the principal factors occupying the stock exchange. This exchange may vary as much as 10 points in a single day, and one need not be versed in bourse transactions to understand how such a fluctuating course will affect commerce generally.

As in most other South American countries, the banking laws of Chile are few. This is a survival of the years when foreign capital was looked to as practically the only hope for the development of the country. The willingness to place Chilean interests in the custody of foreign banks was justified by the probability of British trading houses and banks, which were the first to be established on a large scale. But the banks are subject to only slight governmental supervision.

In view of the success of foreign banking establishments a sentiment for a new and more stringent banking law is spreading through the republic. Advocates of this legislation assert that British, German and other foreign banks came to Chile with only very small capital, achieved marked success and paid large dividends. While the "Banco Aleman Transatlantico" derives prestige from its relation to the Deutsche Bank, for instance, the latter has only a shareholder's liability and does not guarantee its business.

It is complained here that this policy has resulted in the concentration of large sums of Chilean money in foreign, especially German hands and that there is a lack of responsiveness at times when the natural demand of Chile is strongest. The investments are subject to withdrawal by the parent banks in Europe.

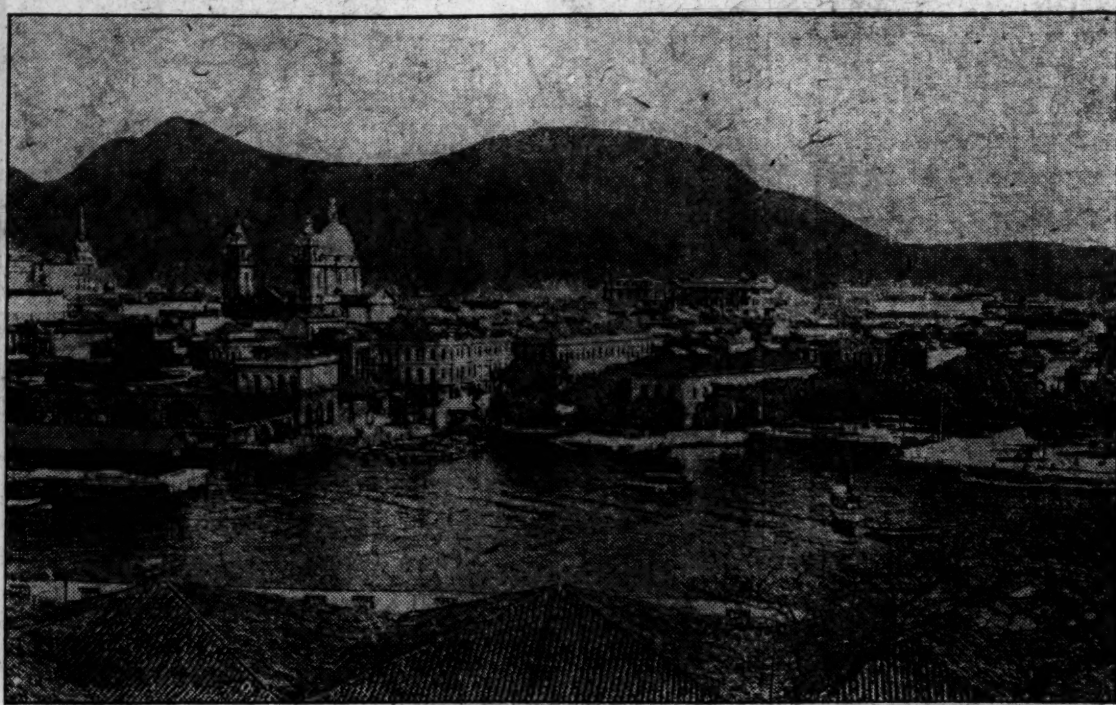
The law proposed is that banks shall maintain capital in the proportion of one third of capital to one of deposits. This is to be effected, if the legislation is enacted, by taxing deposits over this proportion. Thus if a bank has \$3,000,000 on deposits it should maintain at least \$1,000,000 capital. Where the proportion of deposits to capital exceeds 3 to 1, a tax of 1/2 of 1 per cent will be imposed on the first million in excess, and 1 per cent on the second million in excess, and so forth. There is some doubt whether, with the influence wielded by the foreign banks, such a law could be passed at this time when the need for outside capital is greater than ever. Hope is held out that the financial conference at Washington in the latter part of May may develop some way out of the difficulty that will not interfere with European capital.

As a result of complaint that foreign banks, while prospering from large deposits of Chilean money, were contributing proportionately far less to the national treasury than domestic banks, the Chilean Congress in 1910 imposed a tax of 3 mills on a dollar of all capital employed in the foreign branch banks. This placed them on a parity with the domestic banks. It has been a source of criticism that foreign banks were able to withdraw their capital as their resources were strengthened by increasing Chilean deposits.

This is best illustrated by quoting some figures. In 1905, the foreign capital invested in the banks stood at \$3,910,000; with deposits amounting to \$12,351,200. Five years later the bank capital was \$3,614,200; but the deposits were \$25,484,000.

A customary requirement of a depositor is as follows: A business man may apply to the Banco de Chile for an open account—say \$20,000—but no security will be asked except personal responsibility. The depositor may check against this account at will, paying 9 per cent on the money drawn. At the end of six months the depositor pays one half of 1 per cent on the total \$20,000, and then the interest and the capital pass to a new account every six months.

Overdrafts when allowed are generally charged a high rate of interest, sometimes as high as 12 per cent.



Ilhas das Cobras, near city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ISLAND-DOTTED BAY OF RIO IS LIKE A VENICE

Ocean Gateway of Brazil's Capital Presents Remarkable Picture to the Traveler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Any traveler who reaches Rio de Janeiro from the sea will have had occasion to admire the Ilhas das Cobras, where are located the marine arsenal and a number of other structures belonging to the naval department. It is one of the beauties of the bay and entrance to the Rio de Janeiro harbor that it is full of these islands and islets, that glisten like gems set in the deep blue of the water. At night the scene recalls Venice and its canals.

The city itself lies mainly upon the southwestern side of the bay, although some of the suburbs have been built on the dividing tongue of land which separates it from the Atlantic. The shore of the bay is taken up for perhaps half a dozen miles by the city, which is divided by several ridges extending down from the mountains to the water's edge. From the top of the Corcovado mountain, the city seems to be more of a collection of cities built around the several inlets than just one great metropolis. These sections, however, are connected by fine avenues, and wherever the topography permits, the city spreads out. Beautiful villas are found clinging to the sides of cliffs of luxuriant green, overlooking compact groups of houses erected in the level spaces.

Passing the Sugar Loaf, the granite rock 1300 feet in height, and rounding the point on which is built the Fortaleza de Sao Joao, the fort that guards the western side of the entrance, one floats into the placid waters of a landlocked bay, which is 20 miles long and nearly 14 miles across its greatest width, an inland sea capable of holding the combined navies of the world. More than 100 islands stud its water, varying in size from the Ilha do Governador, which has a circumference of 25 miles, and boasts of a town, Paranaquara, down to small, wave-worn rocks that persist in keeping above the water line, their grotesque forms often capped by a palm tree or two and other tropical vegetation.

Ilha do Governador—Governor's Island—was once the property of King John VI. and during the empire it was a great park where much of the courtly ceremony took place. The next largest island of the bay is Paqueta, with its beautiful villas set in gorgeous garden-shaded paths, tall palms and radiant flowers. A product of this little island is kaolin, a clay from which as far back as 1815 a porcelain service was made for John VI. Fiscal Island, nearer the city, was formerly the summer residence of Dom Pedro II. It has since been transformed into the custom house.

CANAL TUG GORGONA REACHES CRISTOBAL

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The new canal tug Gorgona arrived at Cristobal on Tuesday, April 27, from Port Richmond, N. Y. The Gorgona is a sister ship of the Tavernilla, which arrived on March 23. Both were built for the canal service by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, under a contract let in June, 1914. The Panama canal collier Ulysses arrived at Cristobal on the same day, with 12,100 tons of coal for the canal plants, having sailed from Norfolk for Cristobal on Wednesday, April 21.

ARGENTINA JOINS BRAZIL UNVEILING

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—To the many artistic monuments in the public squares of this capital has now been added that in honor of Commander Baptista Neves, one of the patriotic Brazilians who brought fame to the nation in earlier days. Argentine military and naval officials assisted in the unveiling. The crew of the Argentine cruiser Buenos Aires were present and this gave occasion for cordial intercourse between the sailors of the two republics.

COLOMBIA TOLD ROADS PROTECT THE BOUNDARIES

Better Highways, Writes Juan I. Galvez, Give Peru Advantage in Territorial Dispute

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Writing in the Gaceta Republicana, Juan Ignacio Galvez takes issue with the Colombian government regarding its policy in dealing with the construction of highways to the southward, in the direction of territories in dispute between Colombia and Peru. These highways, says Senor Galvez, while never built, were designed primarily to afford passage for troops that could be sent to recover the land held by the Peruvians.

"It is a fallacy," says Senor Galvez, "to think that the Colombian government is following any fixed policy on this score. Like Peru, this country seems inclined to allow the fate of these vast regions to rest upon the vicissitudes of time and chance. Roads will be built and outposts planted in the debatable land and in the meanwhile each nation rests a suspicious eye upon its neighbor. Unless sooner or later diplomacy is able to achieve an amicable demarcation of the boundary, there is bound to be another harp on this distant frontier."

Senor Galvez further declares that owing to the decline in the rubber industry in these districts serious eventualities have been prevented. The territories are now largely non-productive. When, however, in the course of time they are reopened to commercial exploitation, the Colombian writer believes, the old frontier dispute will reappear.

"It is evident," he says, "that the Peruvian government is on the watch, for although the garrisons on the Saqueta and all the other far eastern rivers have been recalled in the interest of economy, that on the Putumayo is still retained."

Asserting that the public's disinterestedness was today too self-evident, Senor Galvez continued: "The traveler, who three years ago, visited this capital and saw the public agitation resulting from the boundary dispute with Peru and heard the discussions in the congressional chambers would have been under the impression that the opposing factions in the republic would have united in energetic action to regain the usurped territories. If this same traveler, ignorant of our idiosyncrasies, should return today he would believe, seeing the calm and indifference reigning in reference to this affair, that the territories of the Putumayo and the Caqueta already had been regained, or that a people, stubborn and silent, were building highways, storing supplies and preparing the country for a big enterprise."

THAT IS WHAT THE PRESS AND PUBLICISTS OF PERU BELIEVED WAS TO TAKE PLACE IN COLOMBIA, AND HENCE THEY ENTERED THEIR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THOSE PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN EFFECT IN THE NEIGHBORING REPUBLIC."

BRAZILIAN EXPORT TRADE FALLS OFF

SANTOS, Brazil.—Brazil's financial position at the beginning of the war has lately been the subject of wide inquiry and discussion. The total exports for the five months of the year following the beginning of the war were only \$76,000,000, as compared with \$164,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, although the export trade up to August had been about normal. Imports for this period showed an even heavier decline, amounting to only \$42,000,000, as compared with \$127,000,000 for August-December, 1913, and \$137,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1912. It should be noted, however, that the imports had fallen off in the first part of the year, amounting to \$130,000,000 from January to July, as compared with \$200,000,000 for the first seven months of 1913.

The government was unable to pay \$7,000,000 worth of treasury bills due in London Aug. 21, and was obliged to fund these obligations by issuing new one-year bills at 107, with 1 per cent commission for the exchange. Other obligations were later funded into new loans.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION STILL AN ITEM

Many Details Yet to Be Worked Out on Great Enterprise, Including Making of Roads

BALBOA, C. Z.—It is only necessary to glance over what was accomplished along the Panama canal in March to reach the conclusion that many details yet remain to be worked out. The Canal Record discusses the work in part as follows:

The electrical work at the Darien substation for the new high power naval radio station was completed and the station put in service. Construction work was carried on in connection with the installation of the underground conduit system and street lighting systems in the Ancon, Balboa, Gatun and Cristobal districts; the electrification of the dry dock shops at Mount Hope; the construction of barracks, the headquarters buildings, etc., at Ft. Grant; the construction of the new commissary, and railroad station at Balboa, of the new Panama railroad freight house in Panama City, and of the new commissary warehouse at Cristobal. The usual operation and maintenance work in connection with electric power and air compressor plants, substations and transmission lines and the Balboa handling cranes was carried on.

In addition to work incident to maintenance, operation and repairs, work was in progress on the following items of construction: Building a fire wall around the fuel oil tanks at Mount Hope; constructing a concrete reservoir at Gatun; clearing site and installing water and sewer systems for staff headquarters at Balboa Heights; construction of roadways and of water and sewer systems for the army post on Balboa dump; construction of roads, sidewalks and parking at Ancon commissary; construction of water and sewer systems and paving street in the stable area of Panama City, and the construction of roads and streets and the making of fill at Balboa. Work on the extension of the Miraflores spillway wall was practically completed. Work was continued on the new Panama water works, and the entire system, including the purification plant, placed in service.

Crane rail erection for building No. 1 was completed, with the exception of placing the 100-pound rails on the girders. The steel for building No. 30, including the potash vat and amounting to 20,628 pounds, was erected and riveted. Practically all discharge and main suction piping for the planing mill exhaust system was completed during the month, and all piping erected has had permanent supports applied. The motors for the blowers have been wired, but the test runs have not been held.

Hand excavation in connection with the work of preparing foundation was continued and amounted to 4849 cubic yards. Twenty thousand and twenty-one cubic yards of concrete were placed. Of this amount 1322 cubic yards were classified as reinforced concrete. Two hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five pounds of reinforcing steel, and 22,900 pounds of fixed steel were placed.

The excavation of the floor of the coal pocket was completed, as well as all the riprapping that can at this time be put in place. Work was begun on the division wall between the west high area and the subaqueous area. At the coal handling plant the berm crane erection consisted of erecting the four booms on the south side of each crane and miscellaneous riveting and connections were made. At the unloader wharf, the rock fill behind the piers of the wharf was put in place, and 2253 cubic yards of fill placed. There were 1737 cubic yards of concrete placed in the buttresses and 210 cubic yards of concrete were placed in the floor slab. At the reloader wharf 9203 lineal feet of trestle was built and a large number of supporting piles were driven around caissons. There were 16 8-foot cylinders and eight 8-foot cylinders started in March, making a total of 42 caissons started to date. During the month six caissons were sunk by orange peel excavation, which made a total for both orange peel and hand work of 792 lineal feet of penetration for the month.

LITERATURE OF SOUTH AMERICA UPHOLDS IDEALS

Spanish-American Writers Occupy Place of Importance, Says Senora Blanche Z. Baralt, of Havana

HAVANA, Cuba.—According to Senora Blanche Z. Baralt, one of the leading writers of Cuba, the greatest literary genius that Spanish-America has produced is Juan Ruiz de Alarcón. Senora Baralt, whose activities include writing for the Diario de la Marina, Cuba's important newspaper, takes occasion to show that Alarcón became one of the foremost dramatists of the "golden age," in line with the Spaniards Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina, Rojas, Moreto and Calderón. In fact, Alarcón, though native to and educated in Mexico, went to Spain, where he became so closely identified with the people and the literature that not a single reference is ever made in his works to the land of his nativity.

"In Mexico," says Senora Baralt, "the most favored province of Spain's colonial empire, we find the oldest institutions of learning, together with the establishment of the first printing press in America."

In 1551, the viceroy, Luis de Velasco, obtained for the newly inaugurated University of Mexico the same privileges and franchises enjoyed by that of Salamanca; and the Augustinian monk, Fray Alonso de Veracruz, an ardent advocate of the Aristotelian philosophy, prepared and published his treatise of dialectics in the City of Mexico in 1554, where a printing press had been set up by Juan Pablos, the pupil of the famous Sevillian printer, Cromberger.

Senora Baralt then proceeds to discuss some of South America's great writers. Many of them, she says, after having attained their maturity abroad, are claimed by Europe as its own.

"Such are the Argentine, Ventura de la Vega," she says; "the Venezuelan, Rafael Maria de Baralt and Garcia de Quevedo. The Cuban poetess, Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, who as a dramatist, is without doubt a peer among her sex; and in our own day, the Cuban-born member of the French Academy, Jose Maria de Heredia, author of 'Les Trophées,' perhaps the greatest sonnetist of modern times."

"With the exception of Mexico there is little to register in the annals of Spanish-American letters previous to the nineteenth century. The writings of a people struggling for the defense of their territory against the attacks of savages and pirates and for the acquisition of material prosperity do not contain much that is artistic or remarkable. In fact, the states of the colonial government frankly opposed any intellectual progress."

"In Peru," Senora Baralt continues, "a royal decree, promulgated in 1543, and often renewed in the course of its long colonial rule, prohibited the importation of chivalry and all other but religious books." The intellectual life of South America can be said to have awakened after the wars of independence, 1810 to 1824.

The Cuban authoress next speaks of individual writers as follows: "With a modernized and more flexible instrument of expression, a wide-awake interest in social aspirations, a strong generation is arising. Statesmen like Nabuco and Drago, philologists and lexicographers like Caro and Rufino J. Cuervo have compelled admiration; educators like Bunge and Varona commanded respect; but newer writers are excelling for originality of thought and beauty of style."

OREGON WHEAT SHIP GOES THROUGH CANAL

BALBOA, C. Z.—The sailing vessel Birtha arrived at Balboa from Portland, Ore., for transit of the canal on the way to Falmouth. She is carrying a cargo of 2246 tons of wheat. The Birtha was met about 12 miles down the bay by a tug and taken in tow for passage through the canal. Use of the canal by sailing ships is increasing.

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ECUADOR SEES AMERICAN BANKS AS OPENING WAY

South American Diplomat Gives Reason Why United States Is Thought Capable of Aiding

QUITO, Ecuador.—How Ecuador feels in regard to the situation brought about by the European war is shown by a statement made by Dr. J. Cueva Garcia, the Ecuadorian minister to England, in reference to what the United States might do to assist South American nations unable to obtain financial aid abroad.

Dr. Garcia alluded to certain transactions in which United States banks had asked Ecuador to be patient and wait until something should develop that would justify assistance. It was the height of the cacao season and the situation looked ominous enough to the planters and the exporters.

Replying to his financial friends in North America, Dr. Garcia put the matter as follows: "I realize fully the enormous task incumbent upon the American banks, and appreciate the fact that your banks have not an inexhaustible supply of money. We know that you have many activities that absorb your efforts and that it is very hard for you at the same time to accommodate your domestic needs and the affairs of your friends abroad."

"But there must be a certain elasticity to the money situation if it is ever to be righted. I have the greatest confidence in Americans. Just let me illustrate the point."

"When your first American railroad men came to build our roads there was much difficulty for the engineers. But the contractor simply decided to build that road. So he sent his men back, and got other men, and the work was finally completed. Americans, I know, get results and they will do the same thing where this question of loaning to South America is to be considered."

TRADE NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Negotiations are under way for the construction of a large shipbuilding plant at Rio Santiago, near La Plata.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—President Feliciano Viera, recently elected, has reappointed Dr. J. C. Blanco as minister of public works.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The Chilean ore deposits owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company are expected to yield next year 1,000,000 tons of 67.7 purity.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The value of Cuban exports last year was \$173,343,415, as against \$164,069,691 the year before. The gain is attributed to the sugar trade.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Three steamships now are being operated by the Salvador Railway Company, with accommodations for passengers, and semi-monthly sailings.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The National Petroleum Company has been organized here for the sale of oil-bearing land in Talamanca, a region within easy reach of the sea and the Panama canal.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The cultivation of rice has increased to such an extent that a factory for hulling and polishing has been established in this city. The capacity of the mill is 3000 kilos daily.

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CARRANZISTA ESTIMATE OF GEN. OBREGON

General Villa's Chief Opponent Said to Prefer Farm to the Battlefield—Went to Aid of Carranza Against Huerta

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—Unlike most of the men engaged in Mexico's present struggles, Gen. Alvaro Obregon is a recent product of the revolutionary activity within the republic. Friends of Obregon maintain that he entered the revolution much against his own wishes. While Madero was rising against the regime of Porfirio Diaz, the man on whom General Carranza looks with absolute confidence was occupied on his farm in the state of Sonora.

The Carranza viewpoint of General Obregon is contained in a statement about the military leader as follows: "The man who is attracting a great deal of attention at the present time in Mexico, as well as the rest of the world, is Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who is in charge of the Constitutional army in southern Mexico. He is the hero of the battles of Puebla, Guadalupe and Celaya. He is the man who has shattered the fetich about General Villa."

"Until Obregon engaged General Villa in the battles for Mexican independence, in his effort to rid the country of the enemies of freedom, Villa was considered the greatest military genius of the land beyond the Rio Grande. He was considered as the man who could not be defeated, a military leader who never lost a battle. That was before Obregon appeared upon the scene."

"Then, the most extraordinary thing happened. Villa, with his great army of seasoned fighters, met General Obregon. The press in the United States predicted the annihilation of Obregon and his whole army by Villa. More than once it was announced that Obregon was surrounded by an iron ring of Villa's army and that his complete destruction was but a question of a few days. Such were the newspaper despatches. And then the whole world was startled by the news that Villa's veteran army was driven out of Guadalupe with great loss; this, notwithstanding the reports given out by the Villa agencies and representatives that Obregon was surrounded by an 'iron ring.'"

"The final and decisive blow was dealt to Villa and his army at Celaya, in the state of Guanajuato. Three times Villa, who was personally in charge of his attacking forces, stormed the fortifications of General Obregon, and three times he was badly defeated. Until the beginning of his military activities, General Obregon was engaged in farming. He was born in the state of Sonora, close to the United States border, and is a scion of a well-to-do family. He has devoted a great deal of his time to machine experiments and in his early twenties, he invented an agricultural machine which was patented in the United States and sold to an American concern."

"Unlike General Villa, with whom he fought side by side in the revolt against Huerta, he is a man of education and refinement. He started on his military career when Pascual Orozco betrayed Madero. At that time Orozco threatened to invade Sonora and work havoc there."

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CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA LEADER

Premier Borden Has Gained Much in Popularity by Course He Has Pursued in Recent Months—Notable Career

The Canadian general election of 1911—the appeal to the constituencies that extend from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver island, and resulted in the defeat of Laurier and the Liberal government on the question of reciprocity—came at the end of September. Sir Robert Laird Borden's government was organized and in power at Ottawa by Oct. 10; and on Nov. 3, the new premier, who is a native of Nova Scotia, was entertained at a great banquet in Halifax.

In a speech on that occasion that was intended for a much wider audience than was present at the banquet, Sir Robert Borden made a statement that has an empire-wide significance in these days of the great war. "I did not come here tonight," he said, "to exult over our success. The recent victory has brought with it responsibilities to which no man in Canada is more keenly alive than myself."

This statement was pregnant with truth in November, 1911. It would be equally true today even if there were no war; for great tasks and burdensome responsibilities confronted Sir Robert Borden as soon as he had organized his government in October, 1911; and before the war broke out he had only in part discharged the responsibilities which he had recognized at the time that he succeeded Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier. But today it is no exaggeration to say that Sir Robert Borden carries heavier responsibilities than have been thrown on any premier of the Dominion since confederation in 1867, or at any time on the premier of any of the overseas dominions of Great Britain.

It was the fortune of Sir John A. Macdonald to have laid upon him the task of bringing all the old British North American provinces into confederation. Furthermore, as part of this task Macdonald had to carry the burden of building the Intercolonial railway, to connect the maritime provinces with the cities of Quebec and Montreal; and he had also to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, which for a quarter of a century has now connected Montreal with the grain-growing provinces west of the Great lakes and with tide-water at Vancouver in British Columbia. These were the burdens carried by Macdonald in the first quarter century after confederation; and had Macdonald failed in either of these great undertakings, in federating the provinces politically, or in connecting them physically by two great railway systems, there might not now be 8,000,000 people in Canada, and the Dominion would not be represented in the armies of the empire by a force of 108,000 men, all recruited and equipped in Canada.

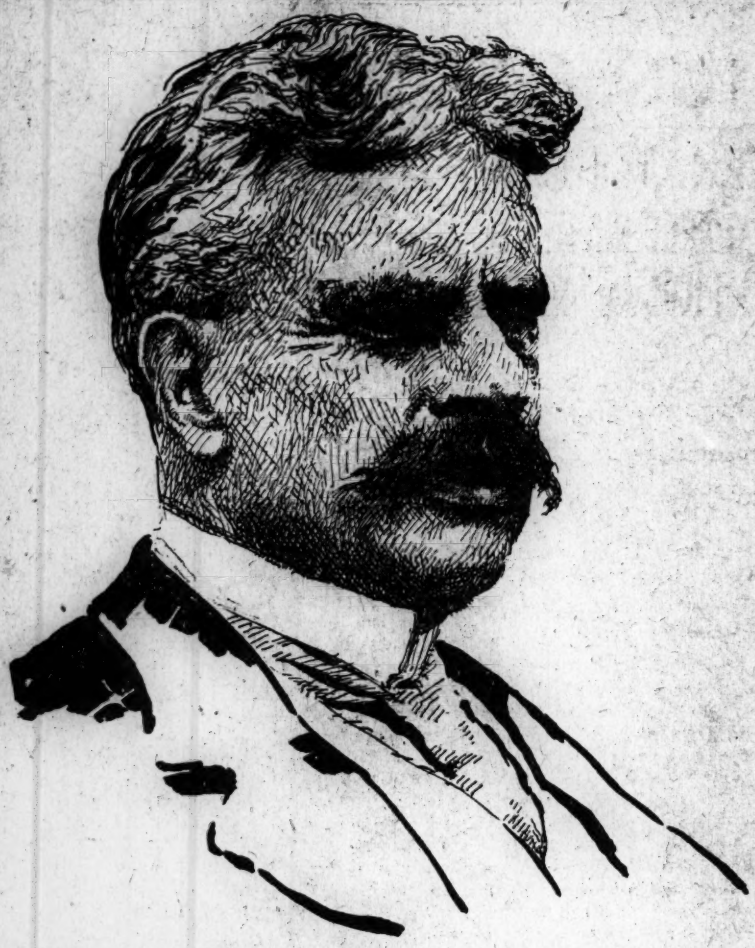
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's task in the years from 1896 to 1911, when he was continuously at the head of the government at Ottawa, was not quite of the same character as that which confronted Macdonald in the period from 1867 to 1891, but there was some similarity in the tasks that confronted Macdonald in 1867 and Laurier in 1896.

In brief, Laurier, between 1896 and 1911 consolidated and carried forward towards completion the political development work that Macdonald had so successfully begun; and the Dominion of Canada, as it exists today, is the work of Macdonald and Laurier, the only premiers of Canada who up to 1911 had achieved empire-wide fame.

No one will question the assertion that the responsibilities carried today by Sir Robert Borden are greater than those of any premier of any of Great Britain's self-governing dominions. The assertion is made with the fact in view that the civil war in the United States of 1861-1865 brought with it large responsibilities for the premier of the united provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in fact for all the premiers of all the pre-confederation North American provinces; and also with a realization that the South African war of 1899-1902 threw large and grave responsibilities and new burdens on the premiers of Cape Colony and Natal. Sir Robert Borden's responsibilities and burdens from October, 1911, to May, 1915, have been less and quite different from those of either Macdonald or Laurier. Two tasks confronted Borden just as soon as he had taken the oath as first minister at Ottawa. Two have developed between October, 1911, and the present month.

The earlier tasks which confronted Borden—those he thought of when he made his memorable speech at Halifax on Nov. 3, 1911—were (1) to weed out the corruption at Ottawa and in Dominion politics which had been continuous from the days of Macdonald to the end of the Laurier regime; and (2) while engaged in this great undertaking, to continue the work of physical and material development that had been begun on a large scale by Macdonald, and by Laurier from 1896 to 1911. The third of Borden's burdens was unexpectedly imposed on him at the end of 1912, when the real estate boom in the four western provinces—a boom that had directly or indirectly affected every province except Prince Edward Island—collapsed; when immigration began to decline, and when industry and commerce all over the Dominion became more generally depressed than at any time since the end of the nineteenth century.

The war is imposing heavier and graver responsibilities on Borden than all the tasks that were his from October, 1911, to August, 1914. His third problem, in fact, the problem developed by



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo by International News Service)

Sir Robert Laird Borden, premier of Canada

the collapse of the real estate boom of 1907-1912, was soon submerged by the larger problem of carrying the Dominion through the great war, and insuring that Canada should do its full part in the defense of the empire from which since 1840 the British North American Provinces and after 1867 the Dominion have received such generous treatment.

Since the war began nine months ago no new federal undertaking for the development of Canada has been started. Work is still advancing on the widening, deepening and shortening of the Welland canal—work which by 1919 will make it possible for the largest bulk carrier now in service on the national grain route between Port Arthur and Ft. William and Port Colborne, to pass fully laden from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The new railway, 424 miles long, which is being constructed by the Dominion government from Le Pas, Manitoba, to Port Nelson on Hudson bay, which is to afford a third outlet to Great Britain for the grain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is proceeding; also the large grain elevators building for the Dominion government, to be operated by the Canada grain commission, at Port Nelson, Vancouver, Calgary and Moose Jaw. Extensive improvements to the harbor and port facilities of St. John and Halifax are also proceeding.

But all these great works were in hand long before the war began. All of them except the government grain elevators in building west of the Great lakes were commitments that the Borden government was compelled to take over from the Laurier government in 1911; and as Canada's development must proceed when war comes to an end, it has been the policy of the Borden government—a policy in all respects regarded as admirable—to continue with these undertakings.

Today Borden's responsibilities have been narrowed and are chiefly those which arise out of the active part taken by the Dominion in the war, and from the demand of the people of Canada—a demand more vocal and more insistent than even before the war—that he shall implement the pledges given to the electorate on the eve of the general appeal to the constituencies in 1911, and rid Ottawa and Dominion politics of the deep-seated corruption that had existed for 40 years.

Borden is not yet an empire figure as Macdonald was when he was premier. Neither on the platform nor on the treasury bench in the House of Commons is Borden a personality as striking and as impressive as either of his predecessors at the head of the Dominion government. Macdonald would have looked the part had he been premier and the central figure of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords at Westminster. Eminent as would Laurier have appeared had it been his fortune to have attained front rank in British politics. Borden lacks the picturesque impressiveness of either Macdonald or Laurier. As a parliamentary figure he is more akin to Bonar Law than to Campbell-Bannerman or Asquith or Balfour. He is not so quick and adroit in parliamentary tactics and management as either Laurier or Sir Richard Cartwright. He is certainly not Laurier's or Cartwright's equal in House of Commons debate or in platform appeal when he is campaigning in the constituencies. But despite his lack of such aids, which count for much in the success of a parliamentary and national leader—almost as much in Canada as in England—Borden in this year of struggle in Europe, Asia and Africa has the confidence of the people of Canada to a degree far in excess of the popular confidence enjoyed by either Macdonald or Laurier.

Why Borden enjoys a popular confidence greater than was ever before reposed in a premier of the Dominion is not difficult to explain. Much of this confidence that accrued to him before the war was due to the fact that he had fulfilled one of the promises he had made to the electors of the grain-growing provinces in 1911. One of the issues in the general election of that year—especially an issue in Canada beyond the Great lakes—was the question of government ownership of the grain elevators. At the instance of the grain growers' associations all the governments of the prairie provinces had committed them-

selves, or were ready to commit themselves to government ownership of grain growers' or line elevators. With this success the grain growers next urged that the Dominion government should own the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Ft. William, and also build and operate storage elevators or terminal elevators at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Vancouver and Port Nelson. Laurier hesitated to commit himself to this new departure. Borden realized that the grain growers had a strong case against private ownership of terminal and storage elevators; and in the election campaign of 1911 he unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly committed himself as leader of the Conservative opposition at Ottawa to that for which the grain growers had long contended. At the election he was returned to power, and in the parliamentary session of 1912 provision was made for the building and operation of government elevators at Port Arthur and the other large centers of the grain trade west of the lakes.

This was a new experience for the electors of Canada; for the years from 1896 to 1911, when the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, were a period in which pre-election pledges were ignored and ridiculed. Since Borden gained the confidence of the grain growers by this policy of 1912-1913, he has partly fulfilled another pledge that he made in 1911—a pledge that affects the Dominion as a whole. He promised to weed out corruption; and in the closing days of the recent session of Parliament, when it was discovered that two of his supporters in the House of Commons had been wrongly concerned in war contracts, the premier openly denounced them on the floor of the House, and read them out of the ranks of the Conservative party. This again was a new experience for the electors of the Dominion; and Sir Robert Borden has gained enormously in public confidence from the highly dramatic episode that occurred at the sitting of the House of Commons on April 15, last, when he frankly told these men that the government and the Conservative party in Dominion politics had no further use for them.

While Borden admittedly lacks the picturesque impressiveness of Macdonald or Laurier, his probity in political and social life stands him in good stead all over the Dominion. It serves him as well as this quality so long served Gladstone, alike with the Liberal and the Conservative party in England. Borden's openness of character and demeanor in and out of the House of Commons commands confidence; and he is so little of a self-seeker that people are apt to forget that he was ever a lawyer. Borden is, moreover, much less of a thick-and-thin partisan than either of his famous predecessors in the leadership of the House of Commons. Intense partisanship in Canada was somewhat on the wane before the war. The disappointing years from 1896 to 1911—disappointing to Liberals all over the Dominion whose policies were at all tinged with democracy and idealism—had the effect of lessening intense devotion to party; and today all that most Canadians are asking of the premier is that for the time being the old party lines shall be ignored, and that the sole aim of the Dominion shall be to carry herself gallantly through the war. Borden's record as leader of the opposition, and since 1911 as premier of the Dominion, warrants to the full the expectation that this aspiration of Canadians will be amply realized.

HOLLAND'S GIFT OF TULIPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France.—The Journal des Débats states that a gift of tulips and hyacinths has been sent by the Dutch people via Haarlem to Dieppe to be given to the French wounded. The flowers were packed in cases, several hundreds of which were sent by boat to their destination. "These flowers," says the Débats, "will not only be a delight to our wounded soldiers, they will also envelop with their sweetness the good relations which exist between France and Holland in the midst of this terrible war. . . . We appreciate flowers and honest people, and the tulips and hyacinths of Holland will be the fashion for a long time in our country."

STATE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY URGED

Writer in British Labor Journal Affirms a Private Industry Depending on Continued Rivalry of Powers Not Desirable

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON.—In an article on the nationalization of the armaments industry, the fifth of the series "Towards a Permanent Peace," which has appeared in the Labor Leader, J. T. Walter Newbold, M. A., maintains that it is not desirable that there should be a great private industry depending for its existence upon the continued rivalry of the powers and obtaining its enormous profits as the result of entering for their demand for the instruments of slaughter and destruction. Whether or not the controlling heads systematically use improper means for securing orders, this control of the national supply of war material is too great a power to leave in the possession of individuals.

There are within the British armament ring, Mr. Newbold continues, two groups which, whilst they seemingly combine to keep out rival firms and for other trade purposes, or to bring a measure of united pressure to bear upon the government, are by no means the most cordial of associates. The first group comprises Vickers, Ltd., Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., the Nobel Dynamite Trust Co., Ltd., and Yarrow, Ltd. The second includes John Brown & Co., Ltd., Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., the Coventry Ordnance Works, Ltd., and I. J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd. The former is much the more prosperous of the two. Vickers, Armstrong-Whitworth, Nobel's and Yarrow, besides executing enormous contracts for the admiralty and war office, have a great international business. Whole nations are virtually dependent upon them for armaments, and they maintain the most intimate relations with foreign governments, notably with Krupp.

By far the largest and most profitable share of British contracts falls to this group. Vickers and Armstrong-Whitworth, we know, the writer continues, maintain relations with the British admiralty which are "far more cordial than the ordinary relations of commerce." They maintain almost, if not quite, the same relations with the government of our ally, Japan. They supply the greater part of the war material of Italy, and their Italian works are largely staffed with retired officers of the Italian army and navy. They have played an extraordinary part in counteracting German influences in Brazil, Chile and Argentina, two of which nations are absolutely bound to them for naval equipment, and the third is tied up with Vickers in an awkward financial agreement. Vickers' relations with the Russian government are astounding, and the way in which they and Armstrong-Whitworth brought about their recent understanding with Turkey for the lease of the Ottoman dockyards, regarded in conjunction with their general foreign undertakings, can only lead to one conclusion—that they act as the unofficial agents of British foreign policy.

The two great reasons for nationalizing the industry, Mr. Newbold adds, are (1) To eliminate from armament manufacture the element of profit-making and so to give added weight to the economist sections of the community; (2) to withdraw from the diplomats this weapon of secret influence and to render it impossible for any nation to export munitions of war without making it evident to all the world that a new alliance is being consummated. The third reason for desiring nationalization is in order to enable us to cope with the labor problem attendant upon disarmament.

The government pursued, Mr. Newbold says, the policy of encouraging new firms to enter the industry in order to increase the competitive element. The new firms entered, competed for a time, and then combined with the older interests demanding more work to keep them all busy. There will be a tremendous falling off in the demand for war material either immediately or at a certain period after the termination of the war. Vickers, Beardmore, Armstrong-Whitworth will continue to have the prior claim to orders. There is every likelihood that the other group will pass through a most difficult time, especially as they will be hard hit by the general industrial depression. Then let the government take over the entire business of the weaker group, possess itself of their splendid shipyards, forges, shell factories, engine shops and gun works. Let it extend, if need be, the gun-mounting works of the Coventry company and let the ordnance committee compete with the other group on terms of equality. Then it will not be long before even Vickers, Ltd., Armstrong-Whitworth & Co. will gladly come to terms. Possessed of these vast establishments, the state will then have gained a victory little, if any less important, by obtaining control of the finest engineering resources of the country, which it can then organize effectively for the production of useful materials.

IRON CROSS FOR ENGLISHMAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany.—It is announced in the Vossische Zeitung that the iron cross, with the white ribbon (for non-combatants), has been conferred on Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who married the daughter of Richard Wagner, and is well known for his works on the composer and other publications in German.

UTILITY MERGER PLANNED IN TOWNS OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—Merging of trolley companies, electric light concerns and gas companies of Chambersburg, Waynesboro, Shippensburg and Green Castle may be brought about soon, according to the announcement appearing in the Philadelphia North American recently, that a New York firm of engineers had obtained options on all companies in the towns named.

H. B. McNulty has been at work on the proposed organization several weeks. It will require nearly \$2,000,000 to float the deal. Options were obtained on the following plants and railway lines:

Shippensburg Gas and Electric Company, Chambersburg Gas Company, Chambersburg and Shippensburg Street Railway, Chambersburg and Gettysburg Street Railway, Chambersburg, Waynesboro and Green Castle Railway Company, Green Castle Electric Company, Waynesboro Electric Company, Waynesboro Gas Company, Mercersburg Turnpike Company.

It is said the engineers at the head of the deal represent four large trust companies of New York city that can satisfactorily float the \$4,000,000 company proposed. Although it will take but \$2,000,000 to purchase the companies, it is said a similar amount will be used in extensions.

It is part of the option that certain extensions shall be made within a specified time.

SKETCH SHOWS CONDITIONS ON BRITISH FRONT

Private With Scottish Regiment Behind Firing Line Presents Graphic Picture of Circumstances on the Battlefield

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON.—The following letter from a private in the fourth Gordon Highlanders gives an interesting picture of life behind the British firing line:

"The fourth of late, he writes, has been tossed about here and there without much rest; we had 16 days on end, I think, when we slept with all our clothes on, and, for the most of that time, with our boots on our feet, and one spell of seven days in the trenches and reserves, instead of the usual routine of four out-and-four in. I suppose it is over a fortnight since I wrote last and I don't think I've written a letter anywhere since. Yet I do not seem to recollect anything wildly exciting to talk about—except the daily excitement of living here, which is not much. Sensations have not fallen to the fourth and we have not yet seen our Neuve Chapelle.

Today, Sunday, in spite of the sun, was surely the coldest morning that ever dawned, but it had a brave sun and a fine, fresh wind. From the hill top where we drilled this afternoon we had a great view of Flanders in the sunlight. Seemingly half the kingdoms of the earth were laid out for our delectation, mile upon mile of deeply wooded, thickly inhabited country, with red-tiled houses, church spires—some whole, some in ruins—long rows of a tall slender tree—I have not fixed its kind yet—and of the pollards so characteristic of this locality—a very bracing Pilsen sight of our promised land. And behind was a country of low wooded hills, each with its crazy, gesticulating windmill atop, hill behind hill, away into France.

The Farm

But I don't suppose you want scenery. What then? I'll continue the tale of my last letter to give you a complete picture of our life, and hope it may interest. We were relieved in the trenches late at night, and taken out by little files as we had come in, with the usual misadventures in shell holes and ditches that cunningly laid traps for your unsuspecting feet. Then through fields, and at last to a farm. I should have said it was a ruin; there were shell holes in wall and roof, and a general air of desolation. However, through a narrow square hole in the wall that scarcely let you in with your pack, you came to a byre that was whole and comfortable. There was a rough brazier, and an Englishman who knew the ropes brought oilcake and wood from somewhere—one asks no questions here—and the place was full in no time with the smell of burning linseed. But it was a fire at last. We lay down as we had come in, minus, of course, equipment, and I selected as my downy couch the third lair in the first stall on your right as you entered. Pardon the detail, but it was my first barn, and I did as much justice to its comfort as any of the original owners did.

During the day our platoon lived in the pigsty; a gallant place wherein to live, with fresh straw, and plenty of room and opportunity for cooking. I cannot say if the pigsty was a rise in the world, there seemed to be still some caste in the matter, as in the Bedford days, when everyone would tell you "A baint a Bedford man, A baint! A baint no Wolverhampton." Over the wall of my sty I heard a disclaiming voice: "No, I don't belong to your pigsty; I belong to the henhouse." I shall in future be more careful in farmyard precedence. Then at night I found a bed in the calf byre—surely the strangest bed I have filled.

Routine

Imagine the farm with shell-torn pollards in front, with holes in roof and gable, with the noise of war over and round it, and bullets coming zipping un-

She Knows What She Wants

The well informed housekeeper insists upon using only a baking powder which is made of cream of tartar. She might read in an advertisement or be told that alum and lime phosphate, which are used as inferior substitutes in cheap baking powders, were all right in the quantities used but she would not buy them or permit them to enter her kitchen. Why?

Because she knows that cream of tartar has always been accepted as the most wholesome agent, with soda, for raising cake and biscuit, and she wants a baking powder made of cream of tartar, like Royal.

This conclusion is the result of unconscious absorption, either her own or her mother's, of the opinions of the highest authorities on home cooking.

The prudent housekeeper, when she uses baking powder, reads the names of the ingredients printed on the label. She knows what she wants.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

ITINERARY OF LIBERTY BELL TO FAIR GIVEN

PHILADELPHIA.—The following stops of the Liberty bell on its 12-day trip to San Francisco, where it will be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition, were agreed upon Monday afternoon by the special council's committee:

Monday, July 5, via Pennsylvania railroad—Leave Philadelphia 3 p. m., arrive Lancaster 5 p. m. (30-minute stop), arrive Harrisburg 6:30 p. m. (half-hour stop).

Tuesday, July 6—Arrive Pittsburgh 3 a. m., leave Pittsburgh via Pennsylvania lines at 2:20 a. m. (central time), arrive Mansfield, O., 7 a. m. (15-minute stop); arrive Bucyrus, O., 8:15 a. m. (five-minute stop); arrive Lima, O., 9 a. m. (30-minute stop); arrive Ft. Wayne, Ind., 12 noon (45-minute stop); arrive Gary, Ind., 4:15 p. m. (15-minute stop); arrive Chicago, Ill., 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, July 7—Leave Chicago via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 12:05 p. m.; arrive Peoria 7 a. m. (one-hour stop); arrive Rock Island 11 a. m. (15-minute stop); arrive Davenport, Ia., 11:30 a. m. (30-minute stop); arrive Iowa City, Ia., 1:30 p. m. (15-minute stop); arrive Marengo, Ia., 2:45 p. m. (five-minute stop); arrive Grinnell, Ia., 3:50 p. m. (10-minute stop); arrive Des Moines, Ia., 6 p. m. (five-hour stop).

Thursday, July 8—Arrive Topeka, Kan., 7:30 a. m. (two and a half hours stop); arrive Kansas City, Mo., 12 noon (three hours stop); arrive Leavenworth, Kan. (via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy), 4 p. m. (10-minute stop); arrive Atchison, Kan., 4:50 p. m. (five-minute stop); arrive St. Joseph, Mo., 6 p. m. (five hours and 55 minutes stop).

Friday, July 9—Arrive Omaha, Neb., 5 a. m. (six hours stop); arrive Lincoln, Neb., 12:45 p. m. (two hours and 15 minutes stop); arrive Hastings, Neb., 6 p. m. (30-minute stop); arrive McCook, Neb., 10:30 p. m. (central time); leave McCook, 9:30 p. m. (mountain time).

Saturday, July 10—Arrive Denver, Col., 6 a. m. (six hour stop); arrive Greeley, via Union Pacific, 1:45 p. m. (10 minutes); arrive Cheyenne, Wyo., 3:45 p. m. (30 minutes stop); arrive Laramie, Wyo., 6:30 p. m.

Sunday, July 11—Arrive Salt Lake City, Utah, via Oregon Short line 9 a. m. (six hours stop); arrive Ogden, Utah, 4 p. m. (one hour stop). Monday, July 12—Arrive Boise, Idaho, 7 a. m. (one hour stop); arrive Caldwell, Idaho, 9 a. m. (20 minutes stop); arrive Huntington, Ore., 11:20 a. m. (mountain time). Leave Huntington, Ore., via Oregon, Washington Railroad & Navigation, 10:20 a. m.; arrive Baker, Ore., 11:40 a. m. (10 minute stop); arrive La Grande, Ore., 1:35 p. m. (10 minutes stop); arrive Pendleton, Ore., 4:30 p. m. (10 minutes stop); arrive Walla Walla, Wash., 6:50 p. m. (three hours 10 minutes stop).

Tuesday, July 14—Arrive Spokane, Wash., 8 p. m. (4 hours stop); arrive Wenatchee, Wash., via Great Northern, 5 p. m. (30 minutes stop); arrive Everett, Wash., 11:30 p. m. (8½ hours stop).

Wednesday, July 14—Arrive Seattle, Wash., 9:15 a. m. (5 hours 15 minutes stop); arrive Tacoma, Wash., via Northern Pacific, 4 p. m. (one hour stop); arrive Olympia, Wash., 6 p. m. (4 hours stop).

Thursday, July 15—Arrive Portland, Ore., 6 p. m. (6 hours stop); arrive Salem, Ore., via Southern Pacific, 2 p. m. (30 minutes stop); arrive Eugene, Ore., 5 p. m. (15 minutes stop); arrive Roseburg, Ore., 8:15 p. m. (15 minutes stop). Friday, July 16—Arrive Marysville, Ore., 12:15 p. m. (15 minutes stop); arrive Sacramento, Cal., 2 p. m. (one hour stop); arrive Oakland pier, Cal., 5:30 p. m., arrive San Francisco, Cal., 6 p. m.

VISIT
ALBERT EDHOLM'S
JEWELRY STORE
OMAHA

COTTON FLAGS ARE CHOSEN FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON.—Cotton flags will float over the public buildings of the country and from the flagstaves of coast guard cutters and other vessels of the treasury department during the next fiscal year. Tests have just been completed by the treasury department with flags made of American cotton instead of imported bunting and these have proved the cotton flags serviceable, durable and more economical, it is declared, than wool bunting.

COOPERATION OF STATES, LEADING MOHONK TOPIC

Much of Time at Arbitration Conference This Week to Be Devoted to Possibilities of Higher World Organization

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—The twenty-first annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration is to open here Wednesday morning. It will continue, with morning and night sessions, until Friday night.

John Bassett Moore, member of the Hague court and professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, is to preside over the conference. His address at the first session will be on "The Attainment of Objects of Common Interest through International Action." The sub-topic of the morning for general discussion is to be the making and improvement of machinery for the settlement of differences.

General topics for discussion at subsequent sessions include: "Possibilities of International Action to Increase Pan-American Influence for Peace," "A League of Peace: Is It Feasible?" "Possibilities of International Cooperation to Regulate Armaments and their Use in Peace and War," "Avoiding Occasions for War," and "The Point of View of Industry and Finance."

Canada is to be represented among the speakers by William A. Weir, justice of the supreme court of the province of Quebec, whose subject is "Democracy and Peace," and by John S. Ewart of Ottawa, a member of the British council in the North Atlantic fisheries arbitration in 1910, whose address will be on "War and Political Associations." Justice Weir and Mr. Ewart are expected to speak at the Friday morning session.

Other speakers in the order of their appearance, according to the tentative program, are: Theodore Marburg, former minister of the United States to Belgium; James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; George H. Blakelee, professor of history and international relations in Clark University; L. S. Rowe, head professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania; Philip M. Brown of the graduate college, Princeton University; John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union; Hamilton Holt, editor of the New York Independent; John B. Clark, professor of political economy, Columbia University; Oscar S. Straus, former United States ambassador to Turkey; Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war; Theodore S. Woolsey, former professor of international law, Yale University; John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Simon E. Baldwin, professor of constitutional and private international law, Yale University; Marcus W. Marks, president of the borough of Manhattan, New York; William McCarrall of New York, E. A. Filene of Boston, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union; Mary E. Wooley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, and S. C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College.

STATE COMMITTEE FOR UNEMPLOYED COMPLETES WORK

Governor Walsh Receives Report Which Urges That Problem Be Kept Before the Public

Governor Walsh received yesterday the first report of the Massachusetts committee to promote work. After reviewing the work accomplished the committee says:

"The permanent and fundamental aspects of the problem of unemployment should be kept before the public mind persistently until some practical propositions for the betterment of this great evil are brought forward."

In describing the methods employed by the committee in securing work for the unemployed, the report says the first step was to subdivide the work and assign it to the individuals most competent to handle it. This was done and the following assignments made: National James J. Phelan; state, John L. Saltonstall; counties, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.; cities and towns, William C. Ewing; merchants and manufacturers, Eliot Wadsworth; landlords, John F. Moors; householders, Miss Mary A. Barr; owners of woodlands, James J. Storrow; information, Frank H. McCarthy; publicity, Francis W. Bird, and employment offices, Mrs. William H. Foster.

Since that time until the present each department has been cared for and every assistance that could be had for persuasion was interested. Work upon proposed government improvements was stimulated, the state appropriated money to give work; the counties were interviewed concerning contemplated repairs; mayors and selectmen were interested in the problem, business was shown the advantage of taking advantage of the depression, landlords, householders and real estate owners were stimulated and an exceedingly effective coordination between these agencies and the unemployed was kept by means of employment bureaus. The committee feels now that its efforts are no longer imperative to the community.

POLICE OFFICERS CELEBRATE
Members of the metropolitan police force to the number of 19 celebrated five years of service with a dinner at the American House last night.

SHIPS THAT ARE INTERNED IN WATERS OF UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Below is a list of the names of belligerent merchant ships in the waters of continental United States, with a statement in each case as to gross and net tonnage, place of internment and ownership.

The list is exclusive of the Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, interned at Newport News, Va. There is a Kronprinz Wilhelm in the list given below, but it is the property of the North

Steamer	Gross tons	Net tons	Interned at	Owner
Vaterland	54,232	28,548	New York	Hamburg-American line
George Washington	25,370	13,378	New York	North German Lloyd
America	22,822	13,327	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	19,503	6,834	Boston	North German Lloyd
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361	6,532	New York	North German Lloyd
President Lincoln	18,168	11,171	New York	Hamburg-American line
President Grant	18,072	11,112	New York	Hamburg-American line
Cincinnati	16,339	9,732	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Pennsylvania	15,833	8,927	New York	Hamburg-American line
Grosser Kurfurst	13,102	7,881	New York	North German Lloyd
Bulgaria	11,440	7,218	Baltimore	Hamburg-American line
Berlin	10,984	6,463	New York	North German Lloyd
Prinzess Irene	10,892	6,443	New York	North German Lloyd
Friedrich der Grosse	10,777	6,358	New York	Hamburg-American line
Hamburg	10,931	6,420	New York	Hamburg-American line
Rheda	10,058	6,398	Baltimore	North German Lloyd
Koenig Wilhelm II.	9,832	6,390	Baltimore	Hamburg-American line
Bohemia	8,414	5,248	New York	Hamburg-American line
Hohenlohe	8,212	5,279	New York	Hamburg-American line
Kola	7,409	4,996	Boston	North German Lloyd
Dora	7,037	4,526	New York	Union-Austrian line
Rueda	6,984	4,141	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Eryu	6,515	4,171	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Prinz Oskar	6,026	3,777	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Victoria	5,640	3,097	Boston	Hansa
Ockenfels	5,621	3,452	Boston	Hansa
Armenia	5,464	3,386	New York	Hamburg-American line
Arcadia	5,453	3,412	Norfolk	Hamburg-American line
Adamastor	5,000	3,159	New York	Hansa
Pisa	4,967	3,148	New York	Hamburg-American line
Himmler	4,945	3,132	New York	Hansa
Moravia	4,795	3,012	Galveston	Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.
Prinz Joachim	4,700	2,981	New York	North German Lloyd
Serapis	4,756	3,008	San Francisco	Kosmos line
Prinz August Wilhelm	4,733	2,975	New York	Union-Austrian line
Prinz Bittel Friedrich	4,450	2,921	New York	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	4,437	2,919	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Allemania	4,420	2,915	New York	Hamburg-American line
Harburg	4,472	2,837	New York	Deutsche-Australische
Sieda	4,382	2,804	New York	Hamburg-American line
Clare	3,932	2,541	New Orleans	Union-Austrian line
Moskova	3,902	2,473	New York	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	3,879	2,468	New York	Hamburg-American line
Budapest	3,551	2,321	Norfolk	Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.
Campania	3,531	2,307	Galveston	D. Tripolich S. S. Co.
Prinzess Alice	3,531	2,307	Galveston	D. Tripolich S. S. Co.
Portulia	2,778	1,744	New York	Dampfschiff Reed. Hrn. Atla
Alia	2,535	1,625	New York	Helm & Molzen
Prinzess Alice	2,535	1,625	New York	Helm & Molzen
Anna	1,875	989	New Orleans	Union-Austrian line
Septima	1,871	1,211	San Francisco	Jolet
Prinzess Alice	1,871	1,211	San Francisco	Jolet
C. J. D. Ahlers	1,790	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Prinz Waldemar	1,737	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Prinzess Alice	1,737	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Holstein	1,630	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Locksund	1,631	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	1,631	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Staatssekretar Kraetke	2,066	1,208	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Venerneur Jaeschke	1,728	1,045	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Lucia	1,744	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Rudolph Blumberg	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Prinzess Alice	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Friedrich	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Borneo	3,621	2,337	Tampa, Fla.	Soc. Anon. Ungeheuer d. Armanento Maritt. Orient
Total	327,298	308,290		

APPROPRIATION AWAITED FOR STUDENTS MILITARY CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Unless there is action by Congress next winter making an appropriation specifically for that purpose, it is possible that there will be no more students' military instruction camps. For several years these camps have been held, during the summer months, at various convenient points throughout the country, and the interest in them has been very great. Beginning in 1913 in an experimental way, they assumed what it was believed was to be a permanent character in 1914, and quite extensive plans had been made for those to be held during the coming summer. Last year the attendance, it is said, was in the neighborhood of 1000 young men and boys from universities, colleges and high schools, from one end of the country to the other.

But in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor, it has been held by the auditor for the war department, in an official opinion, that the war department has no authority to incur expenses for the camps, and an outlay aggregating several thousand dollars, it is said, made by an army officer for the purpose of putting the proposed camp at Ludington, Mich., in proper condition, has been disallowed.

This opinion has brought all student camp preparations to a standstill, pending the result of an inquiry made by the secretary of war and addressed to the judge advocate general of the army. The secretary wants to have the judgment of the judge advocate general on the soundness of the auditor's conclusions, and to know, assuming the auditor to have decided properly, if there is any way whereby it will be possible to have the students' camps this year.

It is understood that the reply of the judge advocate general will be made within the next week. Pending its receipt, it is the general belief of army men that the camps cannot be held this year, and that, before they are again taken up, it will be necessary for Congress to make the necessary appropriation.

It has been the custom of the war department, in providing for the students' camps, to assign regular troops to each of them, the resulting expenditures being reported in official vouchers as having been incurred on account of the troops, as indeed was the case for it is said that in every instance the expense was not increased a single dollar by the presence of the students. The officer in charge of the camp at Ludington, however, officially reported the expenses that had been incurred there this spring as having been on account of the students' camps, and thus the question was raised squarely in the auditor's office as to whether Congress had made any appropriation for such camps. His decision that no such appropriation has been made is said to be strictly in accordance with the facts. The secretary of war, however, as previously pointed out, is trying to find out whether it will be possible to hold the camps this year legally, notwithstanding the auditor's objections.

The students' camps have been re-

German Lloyd Company, while the ship of that name at Newport News is owned by the Hamburg-American line.

In addition to the ships named in the accompanying list, a number of belligerent merchantmen are interned in American waters on the Pacific coast. There is a gunboat at Honolulu, and between 50 and 60 German merchantmen in the harbor of Manila.

In the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, the German Odenwald had been interned. With the exceptions above noted, the list of interned ships is as follows:

Steamer	Gross tons	Net tons	Interned at	Owner
Vaterland	54,232	28,548	New York	Hamburg-American line
George Washington	25,370	13,378	New York	North German Lloyd
America	22,822	13,327	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	19,503	6,834	Boston	North German Lloyd
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	19,361	6,532	New York	North German Lloyd
President Lincoln	18,168	11,171	New York	Hamburg-American line
President Grant	18,072	11,112	New York	Hamburg-American line
Cincinnati	16,339	9,732	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Pennsylvania	15,833	8,927	New York	Hamburg-American line
Grosser Kurfurst	13,102	7,881	New York	North German Lloyd
Bulgaria	11,440	7,218	Baltimore	Hamburg-American line
Berlin	10,984	6,463	New York	North German Lloyd
Prinzess Irene	10,892	6,443	New York	North German Lloyd
Friedrich der Grosse	10,777	6,358	New York	Hamburg-American line
Hamburg	10,931	6,420	New York	Hamburg-American line
Rheda	10,058	6,398	Baltimore	North German Lloyd
Koenig Wilhelm II.	9,832	6,390	Baltimore	Hamburg-American line
Bohemia	8,414	5,248	New York	Hamburg-American line
Hohenlohe	8,212	5,279	New York	Hamburg-American line
Kola	7,409	4,996	Boston	North German Lloyd
Dora	7,037	4,526	New York	Union-Austrian line
Rueda	6,984	4,141	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Eryu	6,515	4,171	Boston	Hamburg-American line
Prinz Oskar	6,026	3,777	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Victoria	5,640	3,097	Boston	Hansa
Ockenfels	5,621	3,452	Boston	Hansa
Armenia	5,464	3,386	New York	Hamburg-American line
Arcadia	5,453	3,412	Norfolk	Hamburg-American line
Adamastor	5,000	3,159	New York	Hansa
Pisa	4,967	3,148	New York	Hamburg-American line
Himmler	4,945	3,132	New York	Hansa
Moravia	4,795	3,012	Galveston	Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.
Prinz Joachim	4,700	2,981	New York	North German Lloyd
Serapis	4,756	3,008	San Francisco	Kosmos line
Prinz August Wilhelm	4,733	2,975	New York	Union-Austrian line
Prinz Bittel Friedrich	4,450	2,921	New York	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	4,437	2,919	Philadelphia	Hamburg-American line
Allemania	4,420	2,915	New York	Hamburg-American line
Harburg	4,472	2,837	New York	Deutsche-Australische
Sieda	4,382	2,804	New York	Hamburg-American line
Clare	3,932	2,541	New Orleans	Union-Austrian line
Moskova	3,902	2,473	New York	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	3,879	2,468	New York	Hamburg-American line
Budapest	3,551	2,321	Norfolk	Atlantic Sea Nav. Co.
Campania	3,531	2,307	Galveston	D. Tripolich S. S. Co.
Prinzess Alice	3,531	2,307	Galveston	D. Tripolich S. S. Co.
Portulia	2,778	1,744	New York	Dampfschiff Reed. Hrn. Atla
Alia	2,535	1,625	New York	Helm & Molzen
Prinzess Alice	2,535	1,625	New York	Helm & Molzen
Anna	1,875	989	New Orleans	Union-Austrian line
Septima	1,871	1,211	San Francisco	Jolet
Prinzess Alice	1,871	1,211	San Francisco	Jolet
C. J. D. Ahlers	1,790	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Prinz Waldemar	1,737	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Prinzess Alice	1,737	1,137	Hilo	North German Lloyd
Holstein	1,630	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Locksund	1,631	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Prinzess Alice	1,631	1,020	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Staatssekretar Kraetke	2,066	1,208	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Venerneur Jaeschke	1,728	1,045	Hilo	Hamburg-American line
Lucia	1,744	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Rudolph Blumberg	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Prinzess Alice	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Friedrich	1,749	1,038	Pensacola	Union-Austrian line
Borneo	3,621	2,337	Tampa, Fla.	Soc. Anon. Ungeheuer d. Armanento Maritt. Orient

garded as a valuable feature of the army's work, carrying military instruction to a large number of youths who have profited from it, and at the same time giving these youths a proper concept of the duties of a soldier in such a way as to increase their value to the country in time of need. The camps were established by the department because of the general knowledge that military preparedness in the United States for years has been at a low ebb. It was the theory of the department that it would be worth while to impart military instruction each summer to as many young men as might be disposed to accept it, and have each of these become a center of influence in his home community.

It seems probable that if the judge advocate general should say, in his opinion to Secretary Garrison, that there is no way of holding the camps this year, in the light of the auditor's decision, there will be an effort by the administration next winter to persuade Congress to make a specific appropriation. The total cost of the camps each year, it is said, is only a few thousand dollars. It has been the custom to have regular troops present at the camps in order that the students might actually be in the military atmosphere during the entire period of instruction, running over a couple of months.

Two experimental students' camps were held in the summer of 1913, and the success attending them was so great that four regular camps were provided for in 1914—Asheville, N. C.; Burlington, Vt.; Ludington, Mich., and Monterey, Cal.

Camps had been arranged for Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.; Ludington, Mich., and the Presidio, San Francisco, for the summer of 1915.

AMERICANS OF THE YAQUI VALLEY IN PROTECTED PLACE

WASHINGTON—Safety of 65 or more American settlers in the Yaqui valley, Mexico, where Indians are on the warpath, was assured Monday by advices to the state and navy departments. The Americans, the report said, had concentrated at Yaqui, Pueblo, on the railway within reach of the coast, but for the present they were waiting and hoping for restoration of order.

A message sent by General Sosa Villa commander in the Yaqui region to Governor Maytorena of Sonora, said the Yaquis had withdrawn and now were confronting a small party of Mexican soldiers at Becum. Colonel Bacanegres, with 200 soldiers, was proceeding to Yaqui, Pueblo, to escort the Americans to Fundacion or Tabaribay, where they could be picked up by American cruisers.

FRIGATE CONSTELLATION ON TRIP
NORFOLK, Va.—The frigate Constellation left the navy yard here Monday for Newport, R. I., in tow of the naval tug Uncas. Several months ago the Constellation was towed from Newport to Baltimore to participate in the "Star-Spangled Banner" celebration.

CHINA MERCHANTS LEAVE PACIFIC COAST FOR EAST

Distinguished Men to Make a Tour of Principal Cities of the United States Seeking Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The party of distinguished Chinese merchants and bankers, which is to study various trade questions in the United States, has arrived on the Pacific coast, by whose cities it has been freely entertained. The party has started for the eastern part of the country, where it will arrive the latter part of the month. The date for its stop in Washington is May 26 and 27. It will be in Baltimore on the 28th, in Philadelphia on the 29th, in New York from May 30 to June 6, in Providence on June 7, in Boston June 8 to 10, and in Springfield June 11. It will arrive in San Francisco, preparatory to taking steamer for home on July 8, after an American stay of a few days more than two months. Many of the important American cities and industrial centers will be visited.

The names of the members of the party are as follows:

Lim-Pak Chan, silk merchant; proprietor Cheong Chan Exporting Raw Silk Company; Cheong-Hsun Chang, merchant, having branch stores in Straits Settlements, Sumatra, and Java; proprietor of large warehouse Chefoo; member national council, Peking; representative Chamber of Commerce, Canton; Sheng Chen, manufacturer of lacquer and cloisonne; representative of Chamber of Commerce, Peking; Li-Chi Chu, secretary Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Shanghai-Nanking railway; Yen-Pei Huang, vice-president Educational Association of Kiangsu province; former commissioner of education; Sing-Ming Kung, machinery manufacturer and director Hui Chang Machine Manufacturing Company, Shanghai; James H. Lee, importer and exporter of electrical machinery and appliances; Hu-an-Yi Liang, mine owner and president of government lead mines; also smelting works; Chi-Chieh Nieh, cotton manufacturer and proprietor Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company; director Cotton Mill Owners Association; representative Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai; Chao-Hsin Pian, cotton merchant; representative Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin; Kuan-Lan Sun, agriculturist; manager Tung Hai Agricultural Company; S. C. Thomas Sze, coal merchant and assistant general manager Kailan Mining Administration; Tientsin; Kwong-Wong, shipbuilder; president and manager Yangtze Engineering Works, Hankow; Chai-Chang Woo, senior secretary, ministry of agriculture and commerce, Peking; Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent Hanyang Iron & Steel Works; Chia Yu, embroidery merchant; founder Fu-Ciou Embroidery Institute, Soochow; Hsieh Yu, tea merchant; director of Huichow Tea Trade Union, Shanghai; David Z. T. Yui, executive secretary, lecture department of the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China; B. Atwood Robinson, honorary adviser, ministry of agriculture and commerce, Peking (American); Ying-Ming, personal secretary to Mr. Chou-Hsun Chang, chairman of the commission; Ming-Yun Siao, personal secretary to Mr. Chi-Chieh Nieh, vice-chairman of the commission; Au-Tung Kung, personal secretary to Mr. Sing-Ming Kung, member of the commission.

READING TERM TO BE GIVEN AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A "reading term," similar to the custom at Cambridge University, England, is to be established at Yale next September, it was announced at a meeting of the Yale Corporation Monday. The course will give students an opportunity to do special reading a few weeks before the regular opening of the university.

The corporation decided to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the removal of Yale college from Saybrook to New Haven by exercises in October, 1916. It is probable that the fiftieth anniversary of the Yale school of fine arts will be celebrated at the same time.

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL GRADUATION JUNE 11

Ira A. Finner, headmaster of the Huntington school, announced today the program for the graduation exercises of the school to be held in Jacob P. Bates hall, Y. M. C. A. building, June 11, 2 p. m. Guy Ham, a member of the Governor's council, will deliver the only address. Frank P. Spear, director of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. will present diplomas to the graduates. Music will be furnished by the mandolin club of the school. The school field day exercises will be held at Riverside June 2.

MR. CARNEGIE ASKS LOWER TAX
NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie obtained from Supreme Court Justice Donnelly Monday a writ of certiorari for a review of the assessment placed on his Fifth avenue house. The assessment for 1915 was \$2,000,000 for the land and \$425,000 for the building. In 1914 the land was assessed at \$1,875,000, and the building at \$425,000. Mr. Carnegie said the real value of the land was only \$1,545,000.

Y. W. C. A. CLASS EXHIBITS TODAY
This year's domestic art class of the Y. W. C. A. is giving its annual exhibition today in Lamson hall, 40 Berkeley street.

EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC KITCHEN PROVES SUCCESS

Venture Found to Be of Economic Value in New York and Others of Like Nature Are to Be Established There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—The first experiment of practical nature made with a community kitchen on a philanthropic basis in this city that has proved a financial success has shown that the venture has been of economic value to the city, and is to lead to other establishments of a like nature.

Real Estate Market. Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

An improved property has changed hands today, located at No. 23 Poplar street, between Chambers and Spring streets, West End, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling valued at \$6000, together with 1250 square feet of land taxed on \$3400 additional. Louis Yanofsky conveyed title to Sam Cohen.

Property in the South End belonging to Edward H. Davis has been sold to Catherine A. Lyons. This is a four-story and basement, well front brick residence, situated No. 32 Greenwich park, near Clarence street. The total assessment is \$7000, including \$2600 carried on 2100 square feet of land.

SALES IN BRIGHTON

Arthur P. Fiske has sold to Lewis Martiniello, the frame dwelling and lot of land containing 37,505 square feet, situated No. 49 Dighton street near Chestnut Hill avenue. Total assessment is \$7200 including \$5200 land value.

Another Brighton sale was made by the Frederick H. Litchfield estate, to Patrick Kenny. This is a lot of land containing 2584 square feet, valued at \$300 on which is built a frame dwelling taxed for \$3000 more. The location is No. 62 Maple avenue near Etna street.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling and lot of land at 30-32 Windemere road near Cushing avenue, owned by Elizabeth I. Kent and purchased by Josephine S. Doyle. The improvements are assessed on \$6000 and 9369 square feet of land for \$1100 more.

Another sale is described as a lot of land containing 17,583 square feet belonging to Annie M. Dolan, fronting on Evelyn street, near Blue Hill avenue, valued by the assessors at \$2700. Samuel Berkowitz is the buyer.

CAMBRIDGE ACTIVITY

The trustees of the City Realty Trust have purchased 128,000 feet of land at Mt. Auburn street and Coolidge avenue, Cambridge, overlooking Lowell Memorial park. The new owners are having the land surveyed, and streets will be laid out and developed for residential purposes.

L. E. Knott Apparatus Company of Boston has purchased a tract of land at Carleton and Amherst streets, Cambridge, from the Fred Fiske Trust. The new purchasers will erect a modern factory.

The Charlestown Trust Company and the Medford Trust Company have jointly conveyed to Jeremiah F. Sullivan and others, trustees, who purchased for investment, two brick buildings numbered 4 and 6 Ellsworth street, Cambridge, each building containing eight apartments. These two properties were valued by the grantors at \$60,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Eldon st., 25 rear, ward 20: Louis Perlis; brick and concrete garage.
Barry st., 50, ward 20: J. W. Logue; brick garage.
South st., 941, ward 23: J. H. Kenney; J. J. Driscoll; frame dwelling.
Harvard pk., 2, ward 20: Wm. Riley; frame dwelling.
Harvard av., 23, ward 20: Wm. E. Wight; frame dwelling.
Vassar st., 9, ward 20: Wm. E. Wight; frame dwelling.
Fuller st., 29, ward 24: Peter Fahy; frame auto storage.
Summer pk., 10, ward 20: F. J. Rockwell; frame dwelling.

ETONIAN EVADED TWO SUBMARINES

After evading two German submarines near the position where the Lusitania was torpedoed off the British coast, the Leyland liner Etonian was safely brought into port today by Capt. W. F. Wood from Liverpool.

At about the time the Lusitania was sunk the Etonian was about 42 miles away from the Cunarder. The Etonian picked up the wireless calls for assistance sent out by the Lusitania, according to Captain Wood.

The Etonian also picked up one from the steamship Narragansett, a few miles ahead, to the effect that the Lusitania had been torpedoed 10 miles south of Kinsale.

The steamer City of Exeter was running across the bow of the Etonian, only half a mile ahead, and just as the Exeter was crossing the course those on board the Etonian saw the periscope of a submarine between the two steamers. The order was given for top speed on the Etonian and the Exeter.

The Etonian normally can make only 13 knots, but with the firemen and stokers working their hardest, a speed of more than 16 knots was attained and this, and a change in the course saved them, according to the captain.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Louis Yanofsky to Sam Cohen, Poplar st., w. 1/2, \$1.
Marie H. Lobman to Forest C. Griffin, Aberdeen st., 2 lots, \$1.
William G. Beck to Seymour M. Ellis, So. Russell st., \$1.
Isaac Carlin, mfg., to Elizabeth Carlin, Abshire st. and Brighton st. av., \$1.
Edward H. Davis to Catherine A. Lyons, Greenwich pk., \$1.
Isabella L. Rounds to Robert J. Jones, Friend st. and Gilman pl., 2 ps., \$1.
Same to same, Friend st. and Gilman pl., 2 ps., \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Mary F. Mechu est. to Silvestra Zareika et al., Mercer st., \$1.
William M. Dwyer to Silvestra Zareika, Mercer st., \$1.

CENSOR BILL PASSES SENATE WITH CHANGE

Friends of Measure Trying to Get House to Agree to Upper Branch's Amendment Giving Two of Tribunal Authority

Efforts are being made at the State House today by many of the friends of the Boston play censorship bill, to get the House members to agree to the amendment made by the Senate late yesterday whereby two of the three members of the censor tribunal could stop a play or film. Before amendment the bill provided that action could be taken only when the three were unanimous.

The advocates of the amendment contended that it was unwise to require unanimous agreement because this might be difficult to secure many times. It was pointed out that one member could prevent action when the other two members, a clear majority, favored stopping a play or film. This was called the weak feature of the bill.

Delicate Situation

A somewhat delicate situation is presented because the House has once rejected this amendment. However, this was done by the narrow margin of a vote of 116 to 104, and friends of the bill hope that if the House votes on it again the amendment will be accepted. The action of the Senate yesterday in accepting the amendment and the resolutions adopted by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches at its annual meeting last night are expected to have weight in securing favorable action in the House.

The friends of the bill have not lost sight of the fact that the taking of opposite sides by the two branches on the amendment offers an opportunity for the opponents to bring about a deadlock over the bill. It is understood that the opponents are now working with this end in view.

With the Senate amendment the bill is considered of much more value by those actively engaged in promoting this legislation for censorship of plays in Boston. The colored people who wish to stop the presentation of the photo-play, "The Birth of a Nation," favor the amendment. They thronged the Senate galleries yesterday and expressed keen pleasure when the amendment was made. The amendment was adopted on motion of Senator Bean of Cambridge by a vote of 20 to 18. Immediately the vote was announced as favorable to the amendment, attempts were made to defeat the bill as amended. Senator Doyle of New Bedford declared the House would never accept it.

Sensor Sullivan offered an amendment making the general state law apply to Boston, and constituting the mayor sole censor with full power. The newly amended bill, he said, was a reflection on the mayor, whose hands might actually be tied by the other two members of the board.

Motion to Refer

Sensor Hays expressed the hope that the bill would be sent to the next General Court. A motion to refer was made by Senator Doyle and seconded by Senator Norwood, but was rejected, 23 to 15.

A new proposal for an appeal to the superior court was offered by Senator Hays. Senator Leonard wanted to amend by making the mayor and police commissioner the censors. Both amendments were rejected.

A motion to make the bill operative Aug. 1 was offered by Senator Fitzgerald, but was lost. A new amendment was offered to attach a referendum placing the question before the voters at the state election. When Senator Hays finished his presentation of the plan, Senator Norwood said it was too frivolous. This amendment also was lost.

Various amendments to postpone further discussion until later in the week were offered and lost, and the bill as amended was finally passed to be engrossed, 15 to 14, on a rising vote.

The Senate, 20 to 14, rejected a resolve to pay \$18,000 for certain film beds which, it was alleged, were to have been used by the metropolitan water and sewerage commission, but were left on the hands of that city.

The resolve directing the commission on economy and efficiency to investigate the standardization of grades and pay in the state civil engineering service was passed to be engrossed.

Notice was received from the House that it insisted on its amendments to the physicians' registration and the mechanics' liens bills. President Coolidge appointed committees of conference.

The bill to authorize the directors of the port of Boston to build a street railway from the fish pier to Summer street was passed to be engrossed.

The report of the committee on fisheries and game, referring to the next General Court the recommendation of the commission on economy and efficiency for abolishing the fish and game commission, was accepted without debate.

The committee on mercantile affairs reported a bill, based on the petition of W. D. T. Treffy, to revive the charter of the Massachusetts Loan Company and to conform its rights.

The committee on the judiciary filed five bills, one provides that companies which place insurance under the workmen's compensation act shall establish a bureau to gather statistics and other information and to establish and adjust premium rates, and the others cover technical phases of liability insurance.

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices continue low at the fish pier today. Fresh groundfish is in good supply, two steamers, and 11 schooners being at the pier. There were no arrivals at T wharf. Arrivals: Str Breaker 34,400 pounds, str Swell 24,000, schrs Rose Dorathia 57,000, Pontiac 29,500, Annie Perry 28,500, Valerie 49,500, Waltham 29,800, Angeline C Numan 75,000, Helen B Thomas 55,100, Edith Silveira 17,000, Mary E Sinnett 15,000, W A Morse 30,000, and Buena 29,500. The Breaker also had 15,000 scrod, and Swell 9000 scrod. Dealers prices: Haddock \$3.75@4.75, market cod \$2.25@3.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.

Receipts of fresh mackerel at New York today aggregate 22,550 fresh fish. Newport, R. I., reports show 1500 mixed sized fish landed there by the schooner Lottie G. Merchant, while from Yarmouth, N. S., comes news that 11 mackerel of medium size were taken in the Cranberry Head trap. Prices quoted to local dealers today were 18 cents for large.

Winthrop head trap had 10 barrels herring, bait size, today. The Nahant trap also made a small catch of herring. They are the first reported as taken there this season.

Public auction will be held at Oakes coal wharf, Marginal street, Chelsea, May 22 at noon, when the lighter Mary Reardon will be disposed of by the United States marshal.

Glocester arrivals today included many vessels from Boston, with a total of 330,000 pounds fresh fish to salt or cure. The demand in Boston being light and prices low, many skippers proceeded to Gloucester rather than sell so low. Arrivals from Boston: Schooner Mary 80,000 pounds, Evelyn M. Thompson 70,000, Ralph Brown 45,000, Yankee 40,000, Virginia 35,000, and Leonora Silveira 60,000. Other arrivals: Schooner Georgia, 9000 pounds halibut, 2000 safe and 3000 fresh fish; gill netters 8000 pounds fresh fish, and the Constellation, Pinta and Corsair, from the South, where they have been mackerel seining.

Twenty Cape de Verde negroes were brought to the local immigration station today by two of the local inspectors from New Bedford, where they arrived on the schooner Mystic. About 200 arrived in all, but these 20 were detained for further examination by the immigration officials. Many of them claimed to be 18 years of age, when it developed that they were from 12 to 14. New Bedford comes under the jurisdiction of the local immigration office. The Mystic comes from the Brava islands in the Cape de Verde group.

Cable messages received at Boston today state that the British steamer Lord Sefton, from Boston for Liverpool, passed Kinsale Monday, and that the steamer City of Delhi, Calcutta and Colombo for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar Saturday.

Steamboat service between Boston and Seaside it is said will be started within a few weeks. Former Representative Charles H. Waterman has announced that the steamer Garnet capable of accommodating about 200 passengers has been purchased from Boothbay parties for the new service.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Hackness (Br) Bruce, Brisbane, Port Pirie, Melbourne, Wellington, N. Z., Bahia, and Colon.
Str Etonian (Br) Wood, Liverpool.
Str Ossabaw, Johnson, Jacksonville.
Str Bay View, Haley, Newport News.
Str Nantucket, McDormant, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Steam light Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, tug light H P Havens.
Tug Georges Creek, Brooks, Portsmouth, N. H., tug by No 18.
Cleared
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Sailings

Strs City of Atlanta, Savannah; Gloucester, Norfolk; Herman Winter, New York; Malden, Baltimore; Melrose, Sewalls Point; Prince George (Br) Yarmouth, N. S.; Tuscan, Philadelphia; Everett, Baltimore.
Tugs Tarsus, twg by Lynn, Lytham, Stim Iters Eureka, Ipswich, Leviathan, Seitate.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, May 16—Arrd, str Norfolk, Providence; 17, Polstad, New Orleans; Orthia, Glasgow; Boliviana, New Orleans; Kampanger, New York; Nea Hellas, Piraeus; Procidia, Genoa; Norfolk, Providence; tugs Chas W Parker, Jr, twg by Salem, Irene and Grace, Boston; Murrell, twg by Dora, Ivis and Hattie, do; bark Fern, Nielsen, Newport News; schrs Ella M Willey, Gilmore, New York; W H Sumner Williams, do; bge No 24.
Cld str Carmen, Genoa; tugs Chas W Parker, Jr, twg by Irene, Dora and Grace, Boston; Murrell, twg by Hattie and Biwabik, New England ports; schrs Pendleton Sisters, Hayes, Lisbon.
Sld str Coastwise, Beverly; Suffolk, Boston; Amor, Philadelphia; Bygland, Kingston.

PARK STREET RESTRICTIONS ARE REMOVED

Street Commissioners Rule That One-Way Traffic Regulations Which Have Been in Force for Several Weeks Be Suspended

One-way traffic regulations which have been in force at Park street for several weeks are to be removed immediately by order of the municipal street laying-out department and hereafter vehicles will be permitted to pass through the street in either direction. This action of the street department comes as a result of a public hearing last Friday on the petition of the business men on Park street and vicinity who were unanimous in believing that the one-way restrictions were a detriment to the district and were not demanded by conditions of traffic.

So desirous were the merchants to have the restrictions removed from Park street that they proposed a strip of land be taken from Boston common, adjacent to Park street, to make the street of uniform width of 60 feet its entire length; it is now but 45 at the Tremont street end and 60 feet near the State House. It is believed, however, that for the present the street will accommodate all the traffic in both directions without resorting to further reducing the size of the common.

The street commissioners also are to make a friend street a one-way thoroughfare its entire distance from Causeway to Sudbury streets. A portion of this street was placed under similar regulations about a year ago.

Kingston street also will soon become a thoroughfare for traffic only in one direction between Essex and Bedford streets. This street was among those discussed Friday at the public hearing. It was explained by speakers that the district is a big and important center for express companies, and that so many express wagons roved through the district each day it seemed necessary to establish some sort of regulations to provide for the public convenience. Two of the biggest express companies in the vicinity sent representatives to the hearing to oppose one-way rules because they claimed business would be materially hindered.

Relative to the proposal to place Water street, between Washington and Devonshire streets, under one-way regulations, the street department has as yet made no decision, though it is expected some arrangement will be worked out whereby the paper teams which deliver into buildings on the street may be regulated as to the hours in which they will be permitted to make deliveries. In this way it is expected the needed relief to the public will be afforded.

The order for these new regulations and changes is to be signed by the street commissioners today. It will be sent at once to the city clerk and after two weeks of advertising the rules will become effective.

Another proposition under consideration by the street department is the matter of removing the 20-minute waiting rule for vehicles in the city proper. At present no vehicle is permitted to stand in one place longer than 20 consecutive minutes. In some instances it is said this works a hardship and special permits may be issued by the street department where such appears advantageous.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mastin, to duty as commandant navy aeronautic station, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. (J. G.) James McC. Irish, detached Columbia University, to navy yard, New York.
Lieut. (J. G.) C. G. West, detached Vermont, to navy yard Norfolk.
Lieut. (J. G.) E. Wilson, detached Columbia University, to navy yard, New York.
Ens. J. K. Richards, detached Texas, to Montana.
P. A. Paym, detached Marietta, to wait orders.

Movements of Vessels

Galveston at Kinkiang.
Washington at Very Cruz.
Mayflower at North River, N. Y.
Proteus at Norfolk.
Callao, at Canton.
Cleveland, at San Bias.
Nanshan, at San Francisco.
Olympia, at Key West.
Colorado, at San Diego.
Cincinnati at Nagasaki.
Uncas and Constellation, Norfolk for Annapolis.
Prestable and Perry, Mare Island for San Pedro.
The Machais has been assigned to duty with cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today strs Urbino, Middleboro and Falmouth; City of St. Louis, Savannah; Medina, Glasgow; Thelma, St. Jago; Narragansett, Liverpool; Rio Grande, Brunswick; Tuscania, Glasgow and Liverpool.

Also arrived yesterday, strs Inkum, Liverpool; Narragansett, do; C-8, formerly German str Altona, London; Czariza, Glasgow; Bayonne, Augusta; Cherokee, Georgetown and Wilmington; U S str Baltimore; monitor Tallahassee; bark Vimeira, Thompson, Weymouth, E.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston Lightship: To Sable Island, 490; to Cape Race, N. F. S. 830; to Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 125; from Ambrose Channel Lightship: To Sable Island, 448; to Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 133; to Diamond Shoal Lightship, Hatteras, 350.

SS Ryndam (Dutch), Rotterdam for New York, was 1070 miles east of Ambrose Channel Lightship at 3 p. m. Monday.
SS Minas Gerais (Brazil), Santos, etc. for New York, was 1203 miles south of Scotland Lightship at 3 p. m. Monday.
SS Nantuxet, Norfolk for Boston, was 116 miles northeast of Winter Quarter Lightship at noon Monday.
SS Quondaga, Jacksonville for Boston, passed Diamond Shoal Lightship at 6 p. m. Monday.
SS San Marcos, Jacksonville for Boston or New York, was 85 miles northeast of St. Johns bar at 7 p. m. Monday.
Schr Bessie Whiting, Charleston for Boston, passed Diamond Shoal Lightship at 2 p. m. Monday.
SS Nacoochee, Boston for Savannah, was 18 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal Lightship at noon Monday.
SS Hawaiian, Tacoma for Norfolk, etc., was 130 miles south of St. Francis at noon Saturday.
Schr Clara E. Randall, Port Arthur for Newport News, passed Diamond Shoal Lightship at 10 a. m. Monday.
SS Manchuria, San Francisco for Hong Kong, etc., was 408 miles from San Francisco at 8 p. m. Sunday.
Ship Berlin was 80 miles south-southwest of Cape Constantine, Alaska, at 8 p. m. Sunday.
SS Currier, Clatskanie for Philadelphia, was 174 miles south of Overholt Lightship at 7 p. m. Monday.
SS Alabama, Providence for Havana, was 107 miles north of Morris Castle at noon Monday.
SS Essex, Providence for Baltimore, was 174 miles north of Morris Castle at noon Monday.
SS Gulfcoast, Port Arthur for Beverly, was 45 miles east of Sable bar at noon Monday.
SS Japan, New York for Havana, etc., was 207 miles south of Diamond Shoal Lightship at noon Monday.
SS Arizona, Cristobal, etc. for New York, was 70 miles south of Watling Island at noon Monday.
Cristobal for New York, was 500 miles north of Colon at noon Monday.
SS Monterey, Veracruz for New York, was 100 miles west of Havana at 7 p. m. Sunday.

RIGGS BANK CASE ARGUMENTS ARE BEGUN IN COURT

WASHINGTON—Argument on motions by government counsel to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National Bank against treasury officials began Monday in the District of Columbia supreme court. Frank J. Hogan, for the bank, opposed the government's contentions and had not concluded his speech and was to resume today.

Louis D. Brandeis, Samuel Untermyer and associate counsel for Secretary McAdoo, Controller of the Currency William and Treasurer John Burke, who are charged with conspiring to wreck the Riggs Bank, filed briefs and maintained that the government cannot be made a party to a suit without its consent.

Mr. Hogan charged in his argument that a political aspect had been injected into the case and that 80 per cent of the affidavits filed by Secretary McAdoo had nothing to do with the proceedings. It is believed that today and tomorrow will be occupied by arguments. If the court should overrule the motions to dismiss, the defendant officials then would have to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from continuing interference with the bank.

NEUTRALITY CREW IS DOUBLED AS A PRECAUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Because of the delicacy of present relations between Germany and the United States, the customs authorities have doubled in force the so-called neutrality squads guarding German merchant ships in Boston and New York. The purpose is to guard against any possibility of these ships getting to sea or being disabled by their crews. The guard in Boston harbor has been increased from 8 to 16 men and in New York from 32 to about 60.

These inspectors will watch particularly to see that no great quantity of explosives gets aboard. The inspectors are not going aboard the ships, but are maintaining their watch from the wharves. The measure is purely precautionary and there has been no evidence that the German crews are trying to violate neutrality.

BOARDS FOR TRUST FUNDS IN CITIES BILL IS REPORTED

Favorable report has been made to the Massachusetts House by the committee on municipal finance on a bill to allow cities and towns to create boards of commissioners of trust funds to have the management of trust funds left to or for the benefit of the municipality.

The bill provides that the board shall consist of three persons; and in cities the commissioners shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council or board of aldermen, as the case may be, or in cities having a commission form of government, shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the commissioners or directors as the case may be; and in towns they shall be elected in the same manner as other town officers are elected.

The treasurer of the city or town is to be the custodian of all funds and securities of the trust funds.

PLEDGE SENT TO PRESIDENT

Harvard Crimson editors yesterday sent to President Wilson the letter, signed by 100 representative undergraduates of the university, pledging the support of the students to his policy in the present international troubles.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
Orduna, for Liverpool, May 18	
*Nordm, for Rotterdam, May 18	
*Arabic, for Liverpool, May 19	
*Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen, May 19	
Tuscania, for Liverpool, May 21	
*Stampania, for Naples-Genoa, May 22	
*St. Paul, for Liverpool, May 22	
*Kristianstad, for Bergen, May 22	
*Nagasaki, for Bordeaux, May 22	
*Czariza, for Russia, May 22	
*Lyndam, for Rotterdam, May 23	
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, May 23	
*Chicago, for Bordeaux, May 23	
*New York, for Liverpool, May 23	
WESTBOUND	
Scandinavian, for Glasgow, May 22	
Sidcliff, for London, May 22	
Heesperia, for Liverpool, May 23	
Norfolk, for Liverpool, May 23	

Sailings from Liverpool	
Domination, for Philadelphia, May 19	
Landau, for New York, May 19	
Philadelphia, for New York, May 19	
Transylvania, for New York, May 22	
Megantic, for New York, May 26	
Granada, for Liverpool, May 26	
St. Louis, for New York, May 23	
Sailings from London	
Corinthian, for Montreal, May 27	
Sailings from Glasgow	
Transylvania, for New York, May 21	
Corinthian, for Montreal, May 22	
Pretorian, for Boston, May 25	
Sailings from Rotterdam	
New Amsterdam, for New York, May 29	
Sailings from Bordeaux	
Espagne, for New York, May 23	
Rochambeau, for New York, May 23	
Sailings from Genoa	
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York, May 18	
Canopic, for Boston, May 22	
Europa, for New York, May 22	
Sailings from Bergen	
Berlingsford, for New York, May 21	
Sailings from Copenhagen	
Oscar II, for New York, May 20	

Transpacific Sailings	
WESTBOUND	
Sailings from San Francisco	
*Matsonia, for Honolulu, May 19	
*Tenjo Maru, for Hongkong, May 22	
*Sierra, for Honolulu, May 22	
*Maitai, for Sydney, May 26	
Sailings from Seattle	
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong, May 18	
*Yokohama Maru, for Vancouver, May 28	
Sailings from Vancouver	
Monteagle, for Hongkong, May 31	
EASTBOUND	
Sailings from Hongkong	
Awa Maru, for Seattle, May 18	
Persia, for San Francisco, May 18	
Korea, for San Francisco, May 20	
Shinkai Maru, for Seattle, May 22	
*Mexico Maru, for Tacoma, May 31	
Sailings from Yokohama	
Sado Maru, for Seattle, May 19	
Shinkai Maru, for San Francisco, May 22	
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma, May 27	
Persia, for San Francisco, May 28	
Sailings from Honolulu	
Nippon Maru, for Seattle, May 19	
Sonoma, for San Francisco, May 20	
Mongolia, for San Francisco, May 25	
Niagara, for Vancouver, May 28	
Sailings from Manila	
Persia, for San Francisco, May 20	
Sailings from Sydney	
Moana, for San Francisco, May 22	
*Carries U. S. mail.	

EAST IND		Britain expects to pay will total about
Sailings from Hongkong		\$12,500,000.
Awa Maru, for Seattle	May 18	Some shippers, it is learned, are solicitous about the delay because they think they may become involved in suits for breach of contract. There is good reason for believing, however, that the British government will recognize as valid any additional claims resulting from such suits.
Persia, for San Francisco	May 18	
Korea, for San Francisco	May 20	
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle	May 27	
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma	May 31	
Sailings from Yokohama		
Sendo Maru, for Seattle	May 19	
Ryukyo Maru, for San Francisco	May 22	
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma	May 23	
Persia, for San Francisco	May 28	
Sailings from Honolulu		

LEADING HOTELS AND HOTEL EQUIPMENT

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

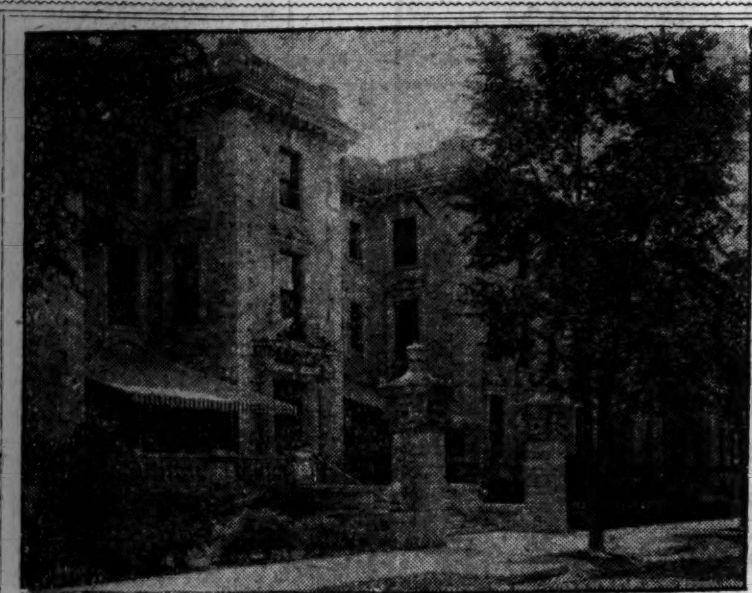
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"THE HOME OF PERFECT COMFORT"

Hotel Beaconsfield

BEACON BOULEVARD
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Have you ever stopped at The Beaconsfield? Do you know of this beautiful hotel, almost in the heart of the city of Boston, yet offering a semi-country life, surrounded by magnificent trees, lawns and beautiful flowers—the property covering several acres and offering every convenience for pleasure, comfort and quiet restfulness? The hotel is furnished very expensively, yet with the quiet unostentatious elegance so sought after by people of refinement and taste. AMERICAN PLAN \$3.00 PER DAY AND UP. OR ROOMS RENTED SEPARATELY AND MEALS CHARGED FOR AS TAKEN AT TRANSIENT RATES. THE TABLE IS OF THE VERY HIGHEST ORDER POSSIBLE.

A booklet for the asking.

ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager.

THE OCEANSIDE MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

OPENS MAY 23—20 miles north of Boston. A select summer home, noted for its splendid location. Commanding superb views of the surf and fishing. Delightfully cool. Tennis and bathing. Special June rates. Circulars on request. A. H. and E. LANE, Props.

COLONIAL INN

Martha Vineyard, Edgartown, Mass. One of the most attractive hotels on Martha's Vineyard. Open plumbing, bathing, tennis, golf, excellent home, table, booklet, electric lighting. T. H. CHURCH, Prop.

EXPOSITION IS TO MARK ASHLAND, O. CENTENNIAL EVENT

Products Manufactured in City's Factories and Pageants Are to Be Features

ASHLAND, O.—Ashland will celebrate 100 years of growth and achievement the week of July 20-31. The event will be marked by a home-coming of former citizens, many of whom have won high places in the business and political world. An exposition of "Made in Ashland" products, manufactured in the 47 factories, also will contribute to the interest of the occasion, which is to be marked by pageants of pioneer life.

The celebration will include the dedication of a monument erected by the school children of Ashland county to that quaint figure of pioneer days, "Johnny Appleseed," or John Chapman, who for the good of future generations planted where he could not expect to gather fruit. This man who figures in history and story included Ashland in his visits and some of the orchards he planted exist to this day. A reproduction of Ashland's first cabin will be a notable contribution.

Ashland has 10,000 people, the population having doubled in 10 years. It is the county seat of Ashland county and is surrounded by rich agricultural districts. Ashland is on the Lincoln highway and is served by the main line of the Erie railway, Lorain, Ashland and Southern railway, connecting with six trunk lines, and the Southwestern system, with direct Cleveland connections. The city has an excellent school system, including a \$100,000 high school building. There is an opera house, owned and managed by the city. The municipal waterworks and other facilities are of the best, and natural gas is provided for fuel, lighting and manufacturing purposes.

RUSSIAN MYTH IS EXPLAINED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON—R. B. Steele, honorary secretary of the Press Representatives' committee at the press bureau, explains in the 1915 edition of "Sell's World's Press" how the story of a Russian army passing through Scotland and England en route for Belgium really originated.

"A large number of Russian officers visited this country, Mr. Steele says, to buy munitions of war, or to join as attaches the staffs of the various commands then leaving for the front. Accompanying them, were a number of soldier cravants, and the bulk traveled from Archangel to Scottish ports. These officers and men were undoubtedly seen by reliable witnesses. The same week-end, the war office decided to change the location of camps of the Territorials then in training. To secure this end the trains were band signaled and moved at night with blinds drawn. The engine drivers knew nothing of the loads they pulled. Meantime, however, some Scottish railway officials had corresponded with southern friends and talked of having a lot of Russians traveling on their line. The rest was easy, and the hand-grew to an enormous army."



Hotel Preston

Beach Bluff and Cottages
Massachusetts

"The Queen of Summer Resorts"

Will Open for the Season Saturday, June 19

Representative now at hotel

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Office, Oxford 3765
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J. A. SHERARD, Proprietor

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NORTH SHORE SWAMPSCOTT MASSACHUSETTS

Renowned for its ideal and accessible location—directly on the ocean a half hour from Boston by train or motor. Irreproachable service and cuisine—with every environment for comfort, luxury and enjoyment. Safe bathing, boating, tennis; beautiful ballroom, orchestra of eight pieces. Wonderful roads for motoring—large modern garage. New England's leading seaside resort, has atmosphere and charm and the approval of its discriminating guests who have made this their summer home year after year.

Opens June 21st. For reservations write to

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY, Owners and Managers, 131 State Street, Boston.

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IN THE CENTER OF THE ARISTOCRATIC BACK-BAY

Now Under Management of L. C. PRIOR

Every room in this well appointed hotel has an outside exposure.

One block from Copley Square and Public Library.

Modern, fireproof and elegant. Rates attractive.

TARIFF
Single room, bath, \$2.00 per day upward
Double room, bath, \$3.00 per day upward

Arrangements made for guests remaining by week, month or season

MANAGEMENT OF THE ARTHUR L. RACE COMPANY

BRANDON HALL
BROOKLINE, MASS.

HOTELS ON THE REAL TOUR

TO AND THROUGH THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

Albany, N. Y. THE HAMPTON

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Geo. W. Tuttle, Mgr. GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS. BERKSHIRE INN

Caleb Dickson & Son, Prop. LENOX, MASS. WILLIAM D. CURTIS HOTEL

MILLBROOK, N. Y. MILLBROOK INN

M. E. Shiffon, Prop. WALTER AVERILL, Mgr. NEW HAVEN, CONN. HOTEL TAFT

Merry & Boomer, Mgrs. LEONARD, N. Y. THE PURCHER HOUSE

Leland W. Blankinship, Mgr. PITTSFIELD, MASS. THE MAPLEWOOD

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. NELSON HOUSE

H. N. Bain, Prop. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. THE KIMBALL

Geo. W. Sweeney, Mgr. Director RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass. HEATON HALL

Allen T. Treadway, Prop. WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. THE GREYLOCK

Henry N. Tague, Lessee WORCESTER, MASS. THE BANOROFF

C. S. Averill, Mgr. This booklet can be obtained or mailed free of charge upon request from any of the above hotels. THE AUTOBOK OF THE OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of Broadway, New York City.

We are advertised by our patrons

CAPE COD RIGHT ON THE OCEAN

The Belmont

WEST-HARWICH-BY-SEA ON THE SOUTH SHORE

The Largest Up-to-Date Hotel on Cape Cod

22nd Season, Same Ownership, Management

OPENS JUNE 15, 1915

Private Baths, Gas and Electric Lights. Special Attention to Comfort of Motorists. Largest Garage on Cape Cod. Tennis, Golf, Bowling Alleys, Casino, for Modern Dancings. Send for Booklet.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON

West Harwich, Mass.

WESLEY HOUSE

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.

Island of Martha's Vineyard

Fourteenth year same management.

Opens June 26

Rooms with private baths, others with hot and cold water, electric lights and long-distance telephones in every room. Grill Room a la Carte. Day Head auto drive complete. Near excellent golf course, tennis. Right on the water, private pier, sailing, warm sea bathing. Lobster and fish dinners a specialty. Rates \$3.50 per day and up. Weekly rates by correspondence.

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ELMWOOD COURT INN

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Charming house, delightfully situated in quiet, restful, residential section.

Golf, superb motor and carriage roads and bridle paths. Exceptional table. Vegetables and milk from owner's farm.

FLORENCE J. LEARNED

Watch Hill House

Also THE COLONIAL

WATCH HILL, R. I. A. E. DICK

WATCH PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT

Open early in June; always cool; no flies or mosquitoes. Surf and still water bathing. 18-room hotel, near beach, tennis, golf, etc.

In a resort favored with a climate of the highest grade. White service throughout.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 1180 BROADWAY

Merrill Hall and Cottages

East Gloucester, Massachusetts

OPEN JUNE 1

Entirely rebuilt and made attractively new. Most inviting resort for a summer vacation. Exclusive surroundings. Excellent table. Fine, airy rooms, single or en suite, with private bath. Rates moderate.

BUELL & CROSBY

On Beautiful LAKE SUNAPEE

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

AND COTTAGES, LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

The foothills of the White Mountains. Modern Hotel with Private Baths, Elevator, etc. Open June 2nd. Superb Golf Course, Sailing, Boating, etc. Garage. For information regarding accommodations and cottages, address: E. W. WHITE, Mgr., 18 West 25th St., New York.

FLUME HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

At Southern Extremity of Franconia Notch, near the famous "FLUME"

Conducted on both American and European Plan.

On the State Highway and Ideal Tour. 166 to Sunapee Lake, 75 to Concord.

S. H. BIGELOW, Manager

WHITE MOUNTAINS

NEW PROFILE HOUSE

TWENTY COTTAGES OPEN JULY 1ST

Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a climate of the highest grade. Open early in June. Write for circular.

W. W. BROWN, Hotel Manhattan, New York. Also HOTEL ASPINWALL, Lenox, Mass.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS. Three golf courses, saddle horses, tennis, dancing, motoring, etc. Accommodates 500. Opens June 19th. Cottages to rent. Write for circular.

W. W. BROWN, Hotel Manhattan, New York. Also Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

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Cushing's Island

PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE

OPEN JUNE 24. Seashore and country combined. Capacity 250. Booklet.

E. W. BOYCE, CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

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NORTH CONWAY, N. H. Open June 26

A thoroughly well-appointed hotel with all modern conveniences. Golf and all outdoor attractions. Orchestra. Garage. First-class livery. Booklet, HARRY M. EASTMAN, Prop.

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Winthrop Highlands, Mass.

One of Boston's best suburbs. Excellent table. Attractive rooms. Open year round.

MRS. E. J. POPE, Prop. Phone Winthrop 70-M 104 Highland Ave.



Cottage Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES

WINTHROP CENTRE, MASS.

WILL OPEN JUNE 1st

CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE

On the North Shore, commanding a magnificent view of Harbor, Fine bathing and boating. New garage.

Four miles from Boston by rail, 15 minutes' service, 10 miles by boulevard.

The Hotel is splendidly built; 120 rooms; most attractive sun parlors, lawns, fine shade trees and splendidly constructed salt water swimming pool reserved for guests, tennis courts, grand views of harbor, islands and sea. Yachting and boating facilities. Excellent orchestra. Table plentifully supplied with fresh vegetables, fish and fruit. The preparation and serving of sea food a specialty.

Write for booklet and rates to WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Managing Director, who will be at the Boston Office, 15 State St., room 72, from 12 to 1 o'clock daily; at Cottage Park Hotel, Tues., Thurs. and Sat. afternoons or at Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge.

Hotel Cliff

AND COTTAGES

MINOT P. O. NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASSACHUSETTS

On the Ocean Front

Surrounding country known as the most beautiful residential district on the Massachusetts Coast.

White sandy beach, perfect bathing. Fine place for children. Excellent golf and tennis. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

OPENS JUNE 30, 1915.

Under same management as the Charlestown, Boston's high-class residential hotel. HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Managing Director. Address to June 1, The Charlestown, Boston.

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Overlooking Long Island Sound

An old Homestead, as the name implies, with modern conveniences and best home comforts. 45 minutes from New York. Open all year. Send for booklet. E. P. LOVEJOY.

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ONE OF BOSTON'S BEST HOTELS

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Especially suited to the requirements of tourists on account of its pleasant location and accessibility from every point.

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Nantasket Beach (Booklet) 30 miles from Boston. Season June 15 to Sept. 8

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A select resort hotel. Booklets sent. Owners manage.

Mountains, Lakes and Ocean with Attending Recreations

Single \$21-\$40, Double \$35-\$50 Week

Yacht and Golf

Fines, Drinking Water

Camden, Me.

Walpole Inn

Walpole, New Hampshire

NOW OPEN

A typical English Inn. Private baths, open fires. Garage. Special rates for July. J. F. WILSON, Winter connection, Hotel Fonce de Leon.

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Charlesgate West and Newbury St.

Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway

Cafe Unexcelled. GEO. E. STEARNS, Treas.

Hotel Buckminster

645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Eight Minutes from Park St.

Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.

P. F. BRINE, Proprietor.

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Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.

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Containing 350 Rooms

200 with Private Baths

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WILLIAMSTOWN

BERKSHIRE HILLS, Massachusetts

THE GREYLOCK

At the Western end of the Mohawk Trail

SEND FOR COPY OF "Williamstown the Village Beautiful"

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COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON

For Transient and Permanent Guests Very Accessible to All Parts of the City

Cafe, Table d'Hôte, Lunch and Dinner A la Carte to Midnight

MUSIC

FRED E. JONES, Proprietor.

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EASTERN POINT

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Finest Summer Hotel in America

2 1/2 hours from New York or Boston.

Open June 16 to Sept. 15. H. D. SAKTON, Mgr., 305 5th Ave., Room 1402, Tel. Mid. Sq. 9567. Also The Bellevue, Belmont, Mass. E. F.



HOTEL WENTWORTH

NEWCASTLE-BY-SEA NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEAR PORTSMOUTH

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND Tours. No hotel on the New England coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 600. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

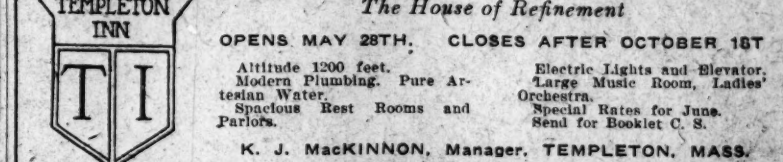
Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, tennis courts unsurpassed by any of New England, bathing, yachting, and well equipped tennis under competent supervision. Music by symphony orchestra players.

Send postal today for illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY

H. W. PRIEST, Manager.

Winter, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.



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The House of Refinement

OPENS MAY 28TH. CLOSING AFTER OCTOBER 1ST

Altitude 1200 feet.

Modern Plumbing. Pure Artesian Water.

Spacious Best Rooms and Parlors.

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MARION, O.—Building operations representing an outlay of \$500,000 this year, and many other lines of activity, chief among which is the "city beautiful" movement, are evidences of the civic growth of this community. Never in the history of the city have so many bulbs, flowers and vegetable seeds been sold.

For many years, Marion has had unusual shipping facilities, both steam and traction, good water and natural gas. There are 6000 depositors in her building and loan associations. The city has 12 fine schools, with two more building, and plans drawn for a large high school. There are 87 acres in three wooded parks with an undeveloped boulevard connecting them, which in time will encircle the city; 35 miles of brick and asphalt pavement, 92 miles of sand stone side walks; a new club house known from coast to coast, a new chalet building seating 2250, two new theaters, a \$90,000 government building, a Y. M. C. A. building, public library, Masonic Temple, Elks Club, Children's Home, and other fine buildings and private residences.

Marion is a city of 25,000 people, on the great divide, and is the hub of 10 pike roads which bring to market the products from Marion county; 378 miles of improved roads traverse the county. The new Chamber of Commerce, with its 800 members, is an active factor in the city's affairs. Many of the farmers have joined the city association.

Marion has some of the finest retail stores in Ohio. During the Style week in March 89 business houses entered the window dressing contest and 15,000 people thronged the streets and stores the opening night.

The residents in one east Marion section are planning to organize, and to employ an assistant next year, to sweep their street section and help tend the flowers and lawns. Next year there will also be friendly rivalry between clubs on two parallel streets. In this contest the general appearance of the entire street will be considered.

One of Marion's merchants secured the use of a tract of land equal to about 10 city lots—on the north side of a pretty street in one of the best residence sections. He had it prepared and has interested 13 Y. M. C. A. boys in a competitive garden contest. An experienced gardener gives them daily instruction.

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SWITZERLAND LIKE ISLAND IF ITALY DECIDES TO MOVE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

As already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, Switzerland renewed recently her arbitration treaty with Italy, it having expired on Nov. 16, 1914. The new treaty has exactly the same wording as the old, the only difference between the two being the addition of a clause limiting its duration to a period of five years and stating that it will automatically remain in force if neither of the contracting parties gives notice. The report of the federal council says that Italy would have liked to base the new arbitration treaty on the one concluded some time ago between that country and the Netherlands; but the federal council explains that they did not consider themselves justified in accepting this proposal of the Italian government, because the said treaty provides for an arbitrary settlement of all differences which might arise between the two countries. They could not, the report continues, see their way to deviate from the principle that the treaty in question should only be applicable to cases of difference where vital interests, the independence and the honor of the contracting states were not concerned.

The conclusion of an arbitration treaty between these two countries at the present juncture is of especial interest, because it points to a certain mutual friendliness and gives an opportunity to forecast, in a certain degree, the attitude which Italy will take toward her republican neighbor if she enters the war. The Swiss press points to various occurrences which seem to make clear that Italy has really decided to move. If she does, Switzerland will be like a little island in mid-ocean, with the storm-driven waves battering on her shores; Germany in the north, Austria in the east, Italy in the south and France in the west. What about the provision of foodstuffs if Italy enters the fray? It is no doubt the first question which the Swiss citizen puts to himself. From the press it is evident that he hopes and expects that Italy will, like all the other neighbors, keep the lines open for the republic.

The Italian people are well aware of the desire of Switzerland to remain strictly neutral, and that the military measures taken have been dictated solely by that desire. The authorities have, besides, devalued in an efficient manner with the provision of bread, so that even in case of a temporary stoppage of the imports of cereals, which in the course of events might easily occur, the country would not in any way have cause for alarm.

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600 Outside Rooms 525 with Bath

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HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager

NORWOOD AND BRISTOL OFFICERS' PAY CALLED HIGH

Public Service Commission Orders Road to File Agreement With Norwood-Easton

Charges that the Norwood and Bristol street railroad would not have to ask permission to raise its fares if it paid reasonable salaries to its head officials and if the road were under no expense in connection with its operating agreement with the Norwood, Easton and Sharon street railway were made before the public service commission this morning by opponents to the fare-raising petition, representing officials and citizens of the towns of Norwood, Walpole, Foxboro, Wrentham and East Walpole.

The Norfolk and Bristol filed petition some weeks ago for the right to raise its fare from 5 to 6 cents, charge 3/4 cents for 50-ride and 10-ride tickets, school children's tickets 34 for 51, and 30 cents for strip tickets of 10 carrying additional transfer privileges. The commission suspended these proposed tariffs until June 1 pending public hearings.

It was brought out this morning by George R. Ellis, counsel for the town of Foxboro, that M. A. Cavanaugh, general manager of the Norfolk and Bristol receives \$4000 salary annually, and F. M. Perry, superintendent, \$2000 annually. Mr. Cavanaugh also stated as a result of questioning that the Norfolk and Bristol has a verbal operating agreement with the Norwood, Easton and Sharon railway. Mr. Cavanaugh also said he receives \$400 annually as president of the East Taunton street railway, a leased line.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAMPDEN ROAD SECTION URGED

(Continued from page one)

objection to the Hampden railroad section was unwarranted, and that all legitimate objection had been met in the Sawyer amendment.

Mr. Bothfield pointed out that no sale of the Hampden can take place until stockholders representing two thirds of the outstanding stock of both railroads have agreed to the sale and purchase.

Mr. Bothfield had asked some of the trustees in charge of the Boston and Maine and some of the public service commissioners what objections there were to letting the Boston and Maine go into the hands of a receiver. They had told him that the fact that the Boston and Maine has no bond issue of its own with which a receiver could act would make a receivership for this road full of complications. The Boston and Maine is made up of nearly 100 small line which are leased to the Boston and Maine and which would cause a receiver endless trouble in satisfying the demand of the creditors of the road.

Moreover, Mr. Bothfield said, there is a \$4,000,000 attachment on the Boston and Maine by the Hampden railroad for not acquiring that road as the Boston and Maine had agreed to do. This attachment is a first lien on the Boston and Maine stock and any issue of bonds which a receiver might need could be made only subject to this \$4,000,000 attachment, thereby jeopardizing the sale of the bonds.

Mr. Flynn for Amendment
Mr. Flynn of Malden advocated an amendment to section 20, providing that in order to sell its bonds to savings banks the Boston and Maine must earn, as well as pay, a 4 per cent dividend.

Mr. Giblin of Boston thought the Hampden section should be entirely cut out, expressing the belief that the road will never be built. Mr. Bothfield pointed out that the road is already built, and that his substitute Hampden section gives the public service commission complete supervision of its activities, to which Mr. Giblin replied that he had lost all faith in the commission.

Mr. Washburn of Worcester replied that at least three representatives of the public service commission, Messrs Macleod, Eastman and Anderson, have made their public reputations upon their supposed friendship for the people.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston also attacked section 20, which he said is the section under which the proposed reorganization will be financed. Under its provision, he said, more than \$30,000,000 of securities of the company could be put into Massachusetts savings banks, which already are overloaded with bonds which at the present time would not be legal investments. It is but another attempt, he said, to permit these financial buccanniers to rob the savings banks.

Exactly the same thing was tried in 1910, in connection with the Boston Railroad Holding Company, but the Legislature defeated it; had it gone through then, he said, it would be the savings banks of the state, instead of the New Haven road, that would be in trouble today. Governor Draper's advocacy of that raid defeated him for reelection, he said, and if the Republican party stands for the raid now proposed it will go down to defeat next fall.

Mr. Abbott of Haverhill favored the so-called Bothfield amendment to the Hampden section, stating that under its terms the backers of the Hampden will get no more than the public service com-

mission is willing to give them, and he thought they should be as willing to try their case before that tribunal as before any in the land.

Lack of Interest Shown

A feature of yesterday's debate on the bill, following the refusal of the House to go into a committee of the whole and give further hearings on its merits, was the apparent lack of interest in what the speakers were saying. Nearly half the seats were vacant at times and most of those in their seats were engaged in conversation or reading. The Democratic members especially were conspicuous by their absence, although their leaders were present.

In view of the apparent desire of many to get additional light on the bill last week, this absence and lack of attention was a subject of frequent comment by observers during the debate.

Mr. Jewett of Lowell, House chairman of the committee on railroads, outlined the serious condition of the Boston and Maine and predicted that the road would probably go into the hands of a receiver unless the bill was passed. He said the opposition was wholly obstructive and had no constructive program to offer in return for what they criticized.

Pointing out that the Boston and Maine had incurred numerous large fixed charges as the result of legislative enactment, Mr. Jewett contended that the Legislature should now assist the road to a new relationship with the leased lines.

The contract with these lines had been made long before the recent large fixed charges were added to the liability of the road. Grade crossing abolishment alone had put an additional burden of \$6,500,000 on the Boston and Maine, and the interstate commerce commission, by the block signal and automatic method has put on another burden of \$2,250,000.

Other Large Items

Other large items have been added to the fixed charges which did not exist when the leases of the leased lines were made. Mr. Jewett felt that a receivership would be disastrous and ought to be avoided. It would mean that the road could not be sued and that the system of administration will be broken up.

Mr. Sawyer of Ware opposed the provision for assessment on the stock, saying all of the stock might be wiped out. If a stock worth \$22 a share were assessed \$50 a share, a receivership would not be much worse. Savings banks ought to be better protected.

He favored the Hampden section. It is nearly two years since the Hampden line was ready for operation, but it has not been run. The Boston and Maine would save 17 miles of freight travel if the road were opened. He moved several perfecting amendments.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston, the Democratic leader, moved to amend so that savings banks could not invest unless the Boston and Maine earned its dividends as well as paid them.

Mr. Frost of Somerville offered his substitute bill providing for state acquisition of a majority interest in the Boston and Maine. He did not attempt to debate it when making his motion, but shortly afterward interest in the debate lagged and Mr. Frost took the floor to talk for his own bill. He did this at considerable length, at the same time opposing the reorganization bill as unfair to the stockholders who would have to bear the burden of a large assessment on their shares.

Against Reorganization

Mr. Atwood of Boston spoke for about 40 minutes against the reorganization bill as a whole, commanding the attention of the members for much of this period. He held that the bill recognized the trustees as in the interest of the New Haven railroad. He told of the financing of the Hampden road and of its being allowed to be an investment of savings banks. He contended that the Hampden road ought not to be put in the position of a leased line, stating that fraudulent methods had been used in connection with this road from the beginning and that many think the best thing to be done is to put up a fence at each end of it. It would be wrong to put the Hampden road on the same basis as other lines.

Mr. Atwood then sketched the legislation of 1907 and following years regarding the New Haven and the Boston and Maine, saying that the Legislature had been cornered, and cornered by the crafty lawyers of the railroads. He read further and charged that other laws had been suspended for the sake of the Boston and Maine, to the public injury. He spoke till 3:27 and closed with applause.

The Democratic titular floor leader, E. F. McLaughlin of Boston praised the purpose of his colleagues on the railroad committee and said he believed in some remedial legislation. But he could not agree with them. He could not see how it was necessary to foist the Hampden road on to the Boston and Maine. It was defended as a matter of expediency. But it should not be included unless it is a proved benefit.

This bill is to reorganize the Boston and Maine and there is no evidence that the Hampden road would be of any benefit. The prospect is that it will demoralize all chances of reorganization. Savings banks ought not to be allowed to invest in Hampden railroad securities. He moved to amend by striking out all of section 18 of the bill relating to the Hampden road.

Mr. Washburn of Worcester declared that in all the eight years of his service he had seen no more important railroad bill. He commented on the absence of Mr. Lyle of Gloucester and others who last week were clamoring for more light.

Protection of Stockholders

Mr. Washburn favored protecting the stockholders in every way. He said that in his opinion there was no fraud in the building of the Hampden road, but the promoters sold what they had for all they could get in return.

In reply to a query from Mr. Atwood as to why the promoters wanted their

acts validated, Mr. Washburn replied that it was because they did not want to take any legal chances.

Mr. Giblin of Boston scored the bill in general and criticized its drafters and all who supported the Hampden section. Mr. Mulveny of Fall River made the point of order that the bill ought to go to the ways and means committee, but Speaker Cox ruled the point not well taken, as the bill had been so referred and recalled.

Mr. Pfeiffer of Bedford defended the Hampden road section. Mr. Bothfield of Newton said he had been in conference all the afternoon trying to reach some agreement on the Hampden road, but had not been able. Hence, for the present, he should support Mr. Sawyer's amendment to the Hampden road section and perhaps something better might develop later.

Sawyer Amendment

The Sawyer amendment, which was offered last week, provides for a new Hampden section, which is intended to safeguard further the rights of the Boston and Maine stockholders in the event of taking over the Hampden road and to limit the amount to be paid for the line. It provides as follows:

"Sec. 18. The Boston and Maine railroad, or the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, without prejudice to any right which it may have under existing law to lease the property and franchises of or make an operating contract with the Hampden Railroad Corporation, may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, purchase the property and franchises of or consolidate with said Hampden Railroad Corporation, and may issue common or preferred stock or both and bonds, for the purpose of paying therefor; said Hampden Railroad Corporation is given the same right to sell and transfer its property and franchises and to distribute such stock and bonds to its stockholders, or creditors or both, as is provided in the case of subsidiary companies by the first section of this act. No purchase of the property and franchises of or consolidation with the Hampden Railroad Corporation shall, however, be valid until the public service commission, after notice and a public hearing, shall have approved the same as consistent with the public interest and as just and equitable, as between the two contracting corporations and their respective stockholders and creditors."

"No such purchase of the property and franchises of said Hampden Railroad Corporation shall be made unless prior to or as a part of such contract, adequate provisions shall be made for the satisfaction and extinguishment of all outstanding debts and obligations of said corporation and of all claims of said corporation against the Boston and Maine railroad; and in no event shall the par value of the stock and bonds issued by the Boston and Maine railroad for the purpose of purchasing the property and franchises of or consolidating with said Hampden Railroad Corporation exceed the reasonable and proper cost incurred in the construction of the Hampden railroad as determined by the public service commission in its report dated Dec. 24, 1913, upon the petition of the Hampden Railroad Corporation for approval of an issue of bonds."

MANITOBA INTERNS AUSTRIAN BAND

WINNIPEG, Man.—Austrians attempting to cross into the United States were rounded up today, when a special train carrying Canadian soldiers went to Emerson. All were placed aboard the special train and sent to the internment camp at Brandon. Constables are rounding up all stragglers between Winnipeg and the border.

There were 200 Austrians, the remnant of an orderly march of 1000 unemployed which left Winnipeg last Friday bound for the United States.

KANSAS GUARD MANEUVERS SET

TOPEKA, Kan.—Fort Leavenworth will be the scene of the Kansas National Guard's annual maneuvers next August. Says the Capital. Usually these maneuvers are held at Ft. Riley, but this year Adjutant General Charles R. Martin and the United States army officials decided to try the Ft. Leavenworth reservation, which includes several thousand acres, lying on both sides of the Missouri river. The Leavenworth military reservation is about as wooded as the Ft. Riley reservation is sandy. The ten day maneuvers will be held from August 16 to 25.

BLUE AND GRAY TO MARCH AT RICHMOND

ATLANTA, Ga.—For the first time at any reunion of Confederate veterans, veterans of the Union ranks will march with the Gray at the 1915 reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va., June 3, says Philadelphia Ledger correspondence. All over the South preparation is being made for this event. Veterans of all the states in the South are making ready to send big delegations, and sponsors for each delegation are being selected. It is expected that at least 10,000 Confederate veterans will assemble in Richmond.

They were notified Monday by United States immigration officials that they would not be permitted to cross the international line. Mayor Gasselman of Emerson has renewed a request that Canadian military authorities take charge of the men, who are subject to internment.

CHAPEL HISTORY TO BE TOLD

A regular meeting of the Bostonian Society will be held in the council chamber, Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Howard N. Brown, D. D., minister of King's Chapel, will read a paper entitled "The History of King's Chapel."

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

BIRD HOUSES

BRING THE BIRDS AROUND YOUR HOME

Twill soon be too late

3 for \$1.00

PACKARD BIRD HOUSES

Light, clean, strong. Two sizes, one for chickadees and other small birds, one for bluebirds, downy woodpeckers, etc.

Send CHECK, MONEY ORDER or CASH

When writing ask about our special TREES, PLANTS and SHRUBS that can still be planted to good advantage at your summer home. Ask also for Mrs. Mellen's pamphlet, "Care and Protection of Wild Birds," 25 cents a copy.

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

295 Concord Road
Bedford, Mass.
Tel. Lexington 274

CINCINNATI, O.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buy Your Victrola and Records at Shillito's

Make your home doubly attractive by having music in it. Our new stock of Victrolas and Records is complete. Investigate the Shillito popular Victrola outfits before buying elsewhere.

Courteous and confidential credit given to customers that make buying and paying very helpful.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY

Cincinnati's Most Modern Store

ELECTRIC SHOP

Visit Our House Electric

Third Floor

A revelation of modern cleanliness and convenience

THE ELECTRIC SHOP

405 RACE STREET

MEN'S APPAREL

MEN'S APPAREL

FURNISHINGS—HATS

READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.

ANDREWS & BURKHARDT, PRESIDENTS
6-12 East Fourth Ave. Opposite Station

FLORISTS

E. G. Hill Floral Co.

532-534 Race Street

CINCINNATI

Canal 1932-1933

JEWELERS

GEORGE H. NEWSTEDT

Direct Diamond Importer

Fourth and Race

ART SHOP

CLOSSON'S

The store that inspires the joy of gift giving

THE GIFT STORE 4th St. W. of Race

DEPARTMENT STORES

Cincinnati's Progressive Department Store

THE FAIR COMPANY

We give and redeem surety coupons

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SHIRTS TO ORDER—Men's Furnishing Goods, THE LAURENCE & ANDERSON CO., 402 Main st.

RELATIONS BOARD DELAYS HEARING MR. ROCKEFELLER

WASHINGTON—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will take the stand before the industrial relations commission at 10 a. m., Wednesday, it was announced today. The commission wished to dispose of certain other testimony, it was explained; before hearing him, so changed their previous plan which was to call him today.

Mr. Rockefeller was present at today's hearing, however, and so was Mrs. Mary Jones. The two shook hands cordially. She asked why he had not gone to Colorado as he had told her he would in an interview some time ago in New York. He replied that he was going soon.

Votes for women was urged as a solution for industrial unrest before the commission on industrial relations here Monday by Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedit of New York, representing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for unions in several notable trials, also appeared before the board. He argued that the poor man had not equal opportunity before the law with the rich man. He was preceded by Walter Drew, counsel for open-shop employers, who took an opposite view.

EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination for the position of male dairy manufacturing specialist in the department of agriculture at a salary of \$1800 to \$2500 annually. An examination for the position of senior animal husbandman in the department of agriculture at \$2000 to \$2500 a year also is announced. Both competitions close June 15.

Dry Cold Storage Furs 2% Lowest Price in Boston

FURS REPAIRED

AT SUMMER PRICES

Furs Bought, Sold and Exchanged

4 West St. Boston

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT MANAGERS

Men or women, wanted to direct crews of house-to-house canvassers selling first-class food product backed by well known, responsible manufacturer. Address B 47, Monitor Office.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS \$15 up, \$5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals, \$150 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

To insure proper classification

ADVERTISEMENTS

for Tuesday's and Friday's Papers should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

ROOMS

NICELY FURNISHED 5-room apartment, 2443 Columbus ave., Roxbury, Suite 2, may be rented reasonably by desirable people from June 1 to Oct. 1, 2 minutes from Franklin park; pleasing outlook. Tel. 898-M Jamaica, or address J. L. F.

DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

DAVID WHITNEY BUILDING

DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Shirt Makers Men's Wear of Quality

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Correct Styles

Costumers to Gentlemen

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

AROMATIC MIST CONQUERS DUST

Business Men's Club says: Wonderfully effective in absorbing dust. HOTEL GIBSON says: "Ideal for waxed floors."

Preserves varnished finish. Inexpensive. Although new, already used in thousands of homes, such as Rockefeller's, Altman's, McLean's, Cardinal Farley's, etc.—in noted institutions and Government Buildings. Phone or write.

BRADFORD-BROWNE CO., Cincinnati

2319 Morton Ave. Tel. Ridge 2742-X.

THE THAYER-AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CO.

Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners

Makers of Rugs from Old Carpets

2251-57 GILBERT AVENUE

RATTERMANN'S

UP TO DATE

RUGS CARPETS CURTAINS DRAPERIES

630 Race St. Estimates cheerfully given.

Latest Models in Hand Vacuum Cleaners \$6.50 to \$10.00 Guaranteed

630 Race Street and 289 Kearney Street CINCINNATI

With Rattermann & Bro.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS 438-440 RACE ST.

LAUNDRIES

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY CO.

CALL AND DELIVER EVERYWHERE

PHONE CANAL 1838

1224 Vine St. Offices Peeble's Corner

CLEANERS AND DYERS

French Benzol Cleanery

CINCINNATI, OHIO

One of the largest and best equipped establishments in the Middle West for cleaning and dyeing all garments of personal wear and fabrics of domestic use. We pay return parcel post. Ask us for price list.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CINCINNATI CORSET COMPANY

130-132 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Telephone Canal 1341-L

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

For PRINTING That is Attractive

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

The Armstrong Stationery Co.

419 MAIN STREET

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS

THE CRAVENS-KAUTZMAN CO.

Printers and Engravers

809 Main. Tel. Canal 2809

GROCERIES

WM. A. TUCKER, GROCER.

Park and McMillan.

TAILORS

B. R. Dunn Co.

BUILDERS OF GOOD CLOTHES

514 MAIN STREET

BLYMNER BUILDING

CINCINNATI

Business firms, to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee, 1 AMOLE, 118 First National Bank Building.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney Bldg.

DOLL SHOP

ALL KINDS OF DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 345 Michigan ave., Cherry 102-7.

WILL TAKE A LIMITED NUMBER

of girls to my summer home, Vista Farm, on Dumont Lake, Allegan, Mich., during summer months. Outdoor life, boating, bathing, tennis, fishing, automobile, motor boating. Fruit trees, grape, everything for the table grown on the farm. Wholesome country meals. Parents or guardians welcome. Ready to receive June 15. For rates and other information write Mrs. F. G. ROBERTS, 4856 Champlain ave., Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NICELY FURNISHED 5-room apartment, 2443 Columbus ave., Roxbury, Suite 2, may be rented reasonably by desirable people from June 1 to Oct. 1, 2 minutes from Franklin park; pleasing outlook. Tel. 898-M Jamaica, or address J. L. F.

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD, MASS., FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE two-family house and garage; corner lot; splendid location for dentist; entrance on each street; awnings; electric lights; everything first-class; price \$7000; \$500 down, terms easy. Address L. G. Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—House, ideally located on high ground, in finest part of Medford; 17 rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood finish; stable or garage; plenty of land as directed, thickly planted with fruit and shade trees. P. O. Box 2785, Boston, Mass.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER

Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence, 1238 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 302 or 288. If one is busy call the other.

TOURS

MRS. GEO. WOLFFLEY, 1277 Bryden Rd., Columbus, O.

organizer of Raymond-Whitcomb tours to Yellowstone, California, Canadian Northwest, June 29; make reservations early.

DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

DAVID WHITNEY BUILDING

DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Shirt Makers Men's Wear of Quality

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Correct Styles

Costumers to Gentlemen

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

AROMATIC MIST CONQUERS DUST

Business Men's Club says: Wonderfully effective in absorbing dust. HOTEL GIBSON says: "Ideal for waxed floors."

Preserves varnished finish. Inexpensive. Although new, already used in thousands of homes, such as Rockefeller's, Altman's, McLean's, Cardinal Farley's, etc.—in noted institutions and Government Buildings. Phone or write.

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One of the largest and best equipped establishments in the Middle West for cleaning and dyeing all garments of personal wear and fabrics of domestic use. We pay return parcel post. Ask us for price list.

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ALL KINDS OF DOLLS repaired, eyes reset and parts furnished; complete line of new dolls and doll clothing. 345 Michigan ave., Cherry 102-7.

WILL TAKE A LIMITED NUMBER

of girls to my summer home, Vista Farm, on Dumont Lake, Allegan, Mich., during summer months. Outdoor life, boating, bathing, tennis, fishing, automobile, motor boating. Fruit trees, grape, everything for the table grown on the farm. Wholesome country meals. Parents or guardians welcome. Ready to receive June 15. For rates and other information write Mrs. F. G. ROBERTS, 4856 Champlain ave., Chicago.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

BALTIMORE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Your Musical Needs



The Sanders & Stayman Co.
Charles & Faveite Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sole representatives of The
STEINWAY PIANO and PIANOLAS
Only house in Baltimore with triple
phonograph service—Aeolian Vocalion,
Victrola—Gramophone.

PIANOS

MANN PIANO CO.
Honesty and Right
Living Means
Credit With Us
ONE PRICE TO ALL
JUST ONE THE BEST PIANO RIGHT HERE

PIANOS
200 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE
Opp. Gas Co.

HATTERS

JAS. H. LEVY OSGAR G. LEVY

Have You Visited

The Katterie
BALTIMORE'S
NEWEST HAT STORE
Hats of Quality
29 BALTIMORE STREET-EAST

TAYLOR

**BALTIMORE
HATTERS**
Agents for
DUNLAP & CO., NEW YORK
CHRISTY CO., LONDON
New Location 18 East Baltimore Street

TAILORS

Geo. E. Harris & Co.
MEN'S TAILORS and
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS
Suits from \$25.00 to \$80.00
107 N. LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE
Tailors to the Well Dressed Man

OBERSEIDER

BOOK MARKERS
"C. H." MARKERS
At \$1.25 per book. Satisfaction guaranteed
or money back. Also BIBLE CASES
with marker-protection to fit any book;
made handsomely of genuine morocco
with leather lining, flap with patent
button over opening, flexible leather handle
with rings, \$3 for size 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/2. Agents
wanted. C. H. MOFFATT, 201 Park Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

TABLE SUPPLIES

T. E. Wareheim & Bro.
Fine Creamery Butter
2480-24 Woodbrook Ave.
Select Eggs—Pure Lard.
Delivered in all parts of
the city and suburbs.
Telephone Madison 4299

CATERERS

ICE CREAM
Bon Bongs and Chocolates
A. HOLT
1324 N. CHARLES ST.
1941 MADISON AVE.

GROCERS

The J. L. Appleby Co.
(Our Motto)
"Very Best Groceries"
When in need of something particularly
nice call Mr. Vernon 3351.
844 Park Avenue, cor. Richmond St.

John N. Matthews Co.

**A FULL LINE
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES
AND OLIVE OIL**
We sell Easy Method Furniture Polish
Linden Ave. and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

MARKETS

**SCHNEIDER POULTRY
COMPANY, Incorporated.**
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
STALLS: 782 & 1190 Lexington Market.
Store, St. Paul 6168. Market, St. Paul 6067.
Store, 215 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington & Eutaw Sts.
LEXINGTON MARKET
Roland Park Delivery
EVERYTHING IN LAMB AND VEAL
G. WILLIAM SCHAFER
12 Lexington Market. Open Daily
IMPORTED and Domestic Cheese. E.
B. LAMBERT, Lexington Market, Stall
292. At market daily.

BARBER SHOPS

PUBLICITY BARBER SHOP
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

BALTIMORE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

80TH ANNIVERSARY THE RUG STORE
A Selected Stock Always to Show of
Summer Rugs and Linoleums,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
McDOWELL & CO., 217 N. Charles Street

LUNCH ROOMS

LUNCH ROOMS

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM
HOME COOKING 211 Fayette St., opposite Postoffice, Baltimore PROMPT SERVICE
SMITHFIELD VIRGINIA HAMS STUFFED AND COOKED VIRGINIA STYLE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

TAILORS

TAILORS

Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors,
28 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at
reasonable prices.

CLOTHIERS

CLOTHIERS

THE QUALITY SHOP
Clothes of High Character, \$12.50 to \$40
STETSON HATS

SHOES

N. Hess' Sons
Eight East Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE MARYLAND
When you want to buy a pair
of shoes that fit your feet and fit
your ideas of what you like, this
is your shop.
Our Reputation is Our Guarantee
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

L. Slesinger & Son

Shoes FOR MEN \$4.00 to \$10.00
FOR WOMEN \$3.00 to \$10.00
SHOES for CHILDREN
\$1.00 to \$3.50
106 Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Furniture Rugs Linoleum
—highest in quality—prices always con-
sistently moderate.
POLLACK'S
Howard and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
318 W. Lexington St., BALTIMORE, MD.
50 Engraved Cards and Plates, \$1.25
50 Engraved Cards and Plates, \$1.75
50 Engraved Cards and Plates, \$1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate 35c

**CORRECT ENGRAVING
AND FINE STATIONERY**
The making of Wedding and
Social Invitations, Visiting
Cards and Stamped Paper is
our special work. Samples
upon request. LYCETT,
Society Stationer.
311 N. Charles St. BALTIMORE, MD.

PRINTING

SCHNEIDERREITH & SONS
208 SOUTH HARP STREET
"Of Character"
YOUR PRINTING will receive compre-
hensive attention when you place it with
THE C. GIESSE CO. Call St. Paul
1111 today.

SCHOOLS

THE MOUNT ROYAL SCHOOL
127 West Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md.
This school gives a thorough training
in Primary and Grammar grades. Con-
versational French, Folk Dancing, Piano
and Musical Culture.
MARGARET VINCENT, Principal

COAL

Emerson & Motgan
20 St. Paul Street
THE BEST COAL OBTAINABLE

BANKS

**NATIONAL MARINE BANK
OF BALTIMORE, MD.**
Capital Stock \$400,000.00
Surplus \$200,000.00
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Gay and Water Streets

SHIRTMAKERS

SHIRTMAKER
STRATTON, 228 N. Liberty St.
10c off for cash (3 Special Madras... \$3.00
Within 30 days, 13 Imported Madras... \$7.50
Write us for samples and measure blanks.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HENRY REITZ, 345 Title Bldg.

HARDWARE

HARDWARE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
ALBERT GUNTHER
27 W. Biddle Street

BALTIMORE

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

80TH ANNIVERSARY THE RUG STORE
A Selected Stock Always to Show of
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Dependable Suits and Overcoats made to order at
reasonable prices.

CLOTHIERS

THE QUALITY SHOP
Clothes of High Character, \$12.50 to \$40
STETSON HATS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
AND MANICURING**
MADAME M. CAYE
1215 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

DEPARTMENT STORES

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

LADIES TAILORS

L. LEINHARDT
Modiste, Tailor and Importer
Telephone Mt. Vernon 3068
521 Charles Street, North
BALTIMORE

RUBBER GOODS

GARDEN HOSE
We recommend Seamless Moulded Hose.
No seams to open and leak. Years of
service assured. Fully guaranteed. The
best money can buy. 30 cents foot.
SPECIAL—25 foot good hose, com-
plete with pipe, etc., \$2.68.
MILLER RUBBER STORE
317 N. HOWARD

LEATHER GOODS

**GORMAN'S
LUGGAGE SHOP**
Trunks, Bags,
Leather Goods
Repairing a Specialty
329 N. HOWARD ST.

FLORISTS

**MARY JOHNSTON
FLORIST**
221-223 W. Madison Street
BALTIMORE

NORFOLK, VA.
ARCHITECTS
HARVEY ABRAMES
Architect and Superintendent
of Construction
346 Arcade Building, NORFOLK, VA.
Office Phone 3718 Home Phone 2742
P. O. Box No. 674

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEWELERS

Whitmore, Lynn & Alden Co.
129 F Street N. W.
Jewelers, Silversmiths. Fine watch repairing

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS, Box
Chronometers, Clocks, Jewellery,
Instruments, etc. A. O. BUTTERLY, 808
14th St., N. W.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, ETC.

W. A. FINCH
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND GLASS
2416 16th St., N. W. Phone CO. 5510

PAINT, OILS, ETC.

HODGKINS
THE FAMILY PAINT STORE
911 7th St., N. W. Phone Main 2706
ROOT PAINT, 15c gal. Weighs 5 years

GARDEN SUPPLIES

**GARDEN THINGS—Gazing globes, sun-
dials, bird baths, benches, J. H. CORN-
ING, 620 13th St., N. W.**

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WM. C. MERCER, painter and decorator
wall papers; estimates with color schemes;
1404 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILES

MAXWELL "25" \$695.00. Phone N 4434
for demonstration. Salesroom and service
dept. 1321 14th St., N. W. H. B. Leary, Jr.

GARAGES

THE GISH GARAGE, 17th and U Sts.,
N. W., Washington, D. C. Storage sup-
plies, accessories and repairs for gas cars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Merchants desiring to place advertis-
ing in the Monitor will receive prompt
attention by addressing the local
representative, F. L. SUMMY, 1223
R. St., N. W. Tel. Main 4598.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SISMAN, COHN CO.
Dry Cold Air Storage for FURS, Wearing Apparel, Main 7992.
Moderate rates. Furs Repaired and Altered by Experts.
WOMEN'S GARMENTS OF INDIVIDUALITY
NEW, CRISP WASH SKIRTS, in the best styles, \$1.75 to \$7.50.

Smart Ideas in "Women's Palm Beach Suits"

Showing these cool dressy garments in many
effective models, at notably fair prices.
KING'S PALACE DEPARTMENT STORE, 810-816 Seventh St.

NOVELTIES

Dry Goods, Neckwear, Fancy Goods, Un-
derwear, Notions, Hosiery. Complete line
of fashion books and periodicals. New
Idea Patterns.
R. L. WAKEFIELD, Junction 18th & You Sts.

FURNITURE

W. B. MOSES & SONS
F AND ELEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
We clean and store Lace Curtains, Rugs, Blankets and Portieres;
also Cold Storage for Rugs. The finest Persian Rugs and Carpets
handled with best of care. Our work guaranteed.

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WE GIVE
Surety Coupons
—a saving on every dollar you spend of more than your dollar will earn in a savings bank in a year.

Buy for Cash at
Crockett Mer. Co.
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Stores at Topeka, Kan., and Junction City, Kan.

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Everybody who really wishes to economize will save
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Each filled book is redeemable for \$2.50 in merchandise in any department in the store.

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ONE PRICE TO ALL
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First of All — Reliability
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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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"The Palm Beach Suit"

MILADY'S TAILORED SUMMER COSTUME

Our stores are featuring now over 20 distinctive variations of the "Palm Beach Suit" — which is made of that light, durable material, "Palm Beach Cloth." Novel placings of buttons and belted plaited backs, etc., have been the means of making the suits of ours unusually attractive! They're very reasonably priced.

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Suits Dry Cleaned, 75c.
Most complete laundry and dry cleaning plant in the city.
29TH YEAR.

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Second and Quincy.
J. W. RIPLEY, Mgr. Phone 3653

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Also Cleaning and Pressing
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GEORGE M. CRAWFORD, Manager
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The Hershey Shoe Co.
ALL THAT'S CORRECT IN FOOTWEAR
705 Kansas Avenue

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Violin, Piano, Harmony
Smith Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

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Allen & Bayne
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The Store of Quality

WALL PAPER AND BOOKS

Mauder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.
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See our stock and get our prices
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Ready-to-Wear Garments
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Millinery
1011 North Seventh Street
Opposite Court House
Bell Phone West 3479
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

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"Kansas City, Kan., Best Millinery Shop"

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Wulfs Steam Laundry
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BOTH PHONES, WEST 83

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ESTRELY, 35c, hair-dressing 50c, shampoo and curl 50c. Home, West 903. MINNIE D. WHITE, in charge.

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McKEEN DRY GOODS COMPANY
Phones W-944
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KOESTER LADIES' SEWING COLLEGE
Pupils taught to fit and make their own clothes. Also experienced seamstresses to make garments of all kinds.
MRS. NELLIE FLAD
GROSSY BROS. STORE, Topeka, Kansas
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TOPEKA MILLINERY COMPANY
BARBARA TAUER CREARY
HYLAND HATS
727 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

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ALWAYS THE BEST AT

Hollcraft's
FLORIST
Telephone 176 TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Seeds, Plants and Cut Flowers
520 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Established 1885. NOTARY PUBLIC

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REAL ESTATE AND RENTALS

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Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.
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MRS. LETARD HEADLEE
STUDIO SHOP
CHINA FIRING
114 West 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

TOPEKA

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KANSAS CITY, KANS.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

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SHEPHERD & HAMMOND
536 MINNESOTA AVE.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
Exclusive Agents for
Kuppenheimer Clothes and other lines of high grade merchandise

The E. G. Fasenmyer Clothing Co.
THE UP-TO-DATE STORE FOR MEN
652 Minnesota Ave., KANSAS CITY, KANS.

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Furnishing Goods and Hats
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Groceries and Meats
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Both Phones 179 West

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CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
LARGEST AND BEST
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"It's All in the Name."

The Superior Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
911 North Sixth St., Kansas City, Kan.

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HORTON-TIBBS
Books, Stationery, Decorating
604 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas
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QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY
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"KEEP SMILING"
Surety Coupons Mean 2 1/2% off GRAND VIEW FURNITURE CO.
Both Phones 958-60 Central Ave.

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ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE

The Brady
FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of Quality
509-511 Felix Street Established 1867

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Martin-Barnes
DRY GOODS CO.
518-520 FELIX ST., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Everything for Ladies, Misses and Children
at low prices
We would appreciate your visit.

The Leader

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Ready-to-Wear Garments
For Women, Misses and Children
Millinery, Dress Goods, Rugs, etc.
at low prices

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Catalog Free ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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Trunks, Bags and Leather Novelties

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BUCHANAN & ERNST, Proprietors
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Choice Cut Flowers
Full Line Bedding Plants
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FLORISTS
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First Class Service—Popular Prices
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QUALITY GROCERY
Best the Seasons Afford in Vegetables and Fruit. Auto delivery to all parts of city.

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The Leading Retail Grocery of the State of Missouri
MARSHALL & DUNN
Fruits, Vegetables
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In any quantity. Phone 2904
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Telephone Main 4395

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OPP. POSTOFFICE
LIGHTING FIXTURES.
HARDWARE
Neudorff Hardware Co.
Dealers in
STOVES, SEED, HARDWARE
114 S. Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

LAUNDRIES

Dyeing, Steam Cleaning
The Conser
LAUNDRIES
908-14 Francis Street
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
WE PAY PARCEL POST ONE WAY

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Townsend-Uebenheim
CLOTHING CO.
ON FELIX AT SIXTH
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

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Only first quality hair goods sold. Specialty Toupees for men. Mail orders solicited and prompt attention given.
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Furs stored and insured in Shubert Cold Storage Vaults. Furs remodeled at summer prices.
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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"Photos of Quality"
Made only (in Kansas City) by
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KANDY FEED
A balanced ration for work stock. Also a full line of alfalfa molasses products. Kluck Scratch for hens. Kluck Chick for baby chicks. A full line of dairy feeds. You get 100% feeding value in every sack of quality feed manufactured by the
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"Convenient Location" and "Suitable Hours"
Saturdays and Mondays Open until 8 o'clock p.m.
CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST CO.
1019 Grand Avenue

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THE SIGN Quality Service and Cleanliness Our Object
A.B.C.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES
OF DISTINCTION
Elm St. and Troost Av. Fireproof Storage

FLORISTS

A. Maxwell
FLORIST
N. E. Cor. 10th St. and Grand Ave.
Telegraphic orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Both Telephones Main 9988

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WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.
H. Goodfarb Albert Jacobson
Our new store offers unusual opportunities for high grade fixtures at most reasonable prices.
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Present this ad and receive 5% discount. Write for price list. BRADLEY BUTTON CO., 512 Altmann Bldg.

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MRS. ADDIE L. MORRISON, dresses \$3 and up, suits \$10 and up, dressmaking taught; bring your materials. Bell E, 824 Y.

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FURMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers. Repairing a Specialty.
10th St.

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REPAIR WORK of all kinds; sleeping porches, screening, etc.; let me figure on your work. Bell So. 1697-W.

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MOSELEY LATHES
For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its perfection, quality, accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogues.
MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

An Exquisite
Satin Striped
Crepe de Chine
Blouse
\$1.95
Many unusually attractive combinations of colors, as well as plain stripes at \$1.95



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Hair Dressing Shop
Special Shampoo and Hairdress 50 Cents
MANICURING
Franco-American Toilet and Household Requisites
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Phone Home Main 8237

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Manicuring, Shampooing and Toilet Articles
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—good for 20 years.
hard service—guaranteed against fire for 5 years—in a word the best wardrobe or steamer trunk you can buy.
Here only in this city
Wool Brothers
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Tailored Apparel
SPECIALTY SHOP
Models, Suits, Gowns, Blouses and Topcoats
READY-TO-WEAR AND MADE TO ORDER
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Correct, Exclusive Models, Most Reasonably Priced
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COSTUMES SHOP
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EGNER—Millinery

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We Do Remodeling
Home Phone 6000 Main

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We Are Showing Models of Knox Ladies' Hats

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REMODELING SHOP
Hats made to order. Original designing.
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Litwood and Gilham Road
A complete showing of summer model Sport Hats. Bell South 2333

Women's Panama Hats
In Twelve Different Shapes at \$3.98



"Panamas when the weather is warm" may almost be taken as an axiom in the millinery world. When summer comes Panamas appear everywhere. They are the lightest, coolest hats that have ever been devised.

The untrimmed hats which we show are in twelve different shapes—all our own direct importation. Surely in that number your type will be easily found. The price is modestly low—\$3.98.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Millinery Dept.—Third Floor.

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KANSAS CITY

Hadden-Woodin
The Exclusive Shop for Women
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Opp. Hotel Kupper.

MILLINERY SUITS—COATS DRESSES.
A choice assortment always on hand.

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Absolute Cleanliness—Inspection invited.
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1336 to 13

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET SAGS LOWER FROM NEGLECT

Although Some Issues Are De-
cidedly Heavy Selling Pres-
sure Apparently Slight—Bos-
ton List Easier

Dull trading and generally lower prices marked the early New York stock exchange trading today. Stocks apparently sagged more from neglect than from any great selling pressure, although some issues were decidedly heavy. Declines were only fractional as a general thing, but Bethlehem Steel sold more than a point below yesterday's closing figure, and Mexican Petroleum, Reading, Steel common, and Westinghouse were lower than the average.

There was no feature to the Boston market and dealings were on a light scale. The list as a whole ruled fractionally under the previous final quotations.

At the end of the first half hour the New York market was selling lower than earlier, although business did not increase.

The Boston market also shaded a bit further.

By midday further declines were noted but the volume of transactions was quite small as compared with corresponding periods for several weeks past. Amalgamated Copper opened unchanged at 60 1/2, and sold off more than a point. American Locomotive was off 1/4 at the opening and sagged off a good fraction further. Bethlehem Steel, after opening off 1 1/2, dropped 2 points further. Mexican Petroleum opened off a point at 68 1/2, and after recovering the loss dropped 2 points. Westinghouse opened off 1 1/2 at 87 1/2 and after fractional improvement declined a point. United States Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 82 1/2, improved slightly and declined a point before midday.

Alaska was unchanged at the opening on the local exchange at 33 1/2, declined a point later and recovered fractionally. Butte & Superior was unchanged at the opening at 62 1/2, declined more than a point, and rallied a good fraction before midday.

Trading was very quiet and price changes were unimportant in the afternoon for the most part. Weakness in Missouri Pacific was a feature in New York.

FINANCIAL NOTES

National City Bank of New York had nearly \$400,000,000 deposits Monday.

Department of commerce agents report that supply of German dyes will probably be exhausted by July.

Contracts for the immediate building of 6400 freight cars, at a cost of \$6,400,000 have been awarded by the Pennsylvania Lines West.

British government is being urged to issue its next loan in denominations of multiples of £10, instead of £100, as formerly, for convenience of small investors.

Lima Locomotive Corporation has been awarded an order for 25 modern heavy consolidation freight locomotives by Pennsylvania railroad for its lines West. The order approximates \$650,000.

Carbolic acid, used in ammunition manufacture, has advanced over 1800 per cent in price since the war started. It has gone from 7 cents a pound, the ruling price of July in last year, to \$13.50 a pound now.

A leading New York "odd lot" house says: "Last week's excess of buying over selling, on the basis of number of shares, was over 60 per cent. As distinct from the number of shares bought and sold, the number of buyers was more than twice the number of sellers."

It has been confirmed in New York that \$400,000,000 in gold had lately been transferred from Bank of England to the Bank of England, and that \$800,000,000 more is to be transferred, under an extraordinary agreement whereby France is to pay for ammunition and other war supplies purchased in the United States to the extent of \$300,000,000, through Great Britain.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday, moderate northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy, continued cool, moderate winds mostly northwest.

Pressure is low in the Southwest, the Rocky mountains, the Pacific slope and the Northwest, and normal to high elsewhere, highest in western Ontario. Temperatures generally are below the seasonal average, excepting in the Gulf states, with freezing weather in parts of the upper Missouri valley and the Northwest. There is much cloudiness over the country, with scattered rains in the Southwest and on the north Pacific slope.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 50.10 a. m. 55
12 noon 58

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 58 New Orleans 74
Buffalo 42 New York 52
Chicago 42 Philadelphia 64
Cleveland 42 Pittsburgh 46
Des Moines 42 Portland, Me. 48
Jacksonville 70 San Francisco 54
Kansas City 40 St. Louis 52
Nantucket 48 Washington 52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:20 High water 2:21 p. m.
Sun sets 7:52 Low water 11:13 p. m.
Length of day 14:42 Moon sets 11:13 p. m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co	15	15	15	15
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	46	46	46	46
Am Ag Chem	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	42	42	42	42
Am Can	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car Fr	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am H & L	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
Am H & L pf	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Loco	43	43	42 1/2	43
Am Smelting	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelting pf	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Sugar	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Woolen pf	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
Anaconda	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Bald Loco	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Balt & Ohio	72	72	71 1/2	72
Beth Steel	133	133	131	132
B F Goodrich	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
B F Goodrich pf	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2
Brooklyn R T	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2
Brown Shoe pf	74	74	72	72
Butte & Super pf	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cal Petroleum	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Can Pacific	158 1/2	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 1/2
Cent Leather	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
C M & St Paul	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ches & Ohio	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chi & G West	11	11	11	11
Chi & G West pf	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi & N West	125	125	125	125
Chi R I & Pac	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Copper	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Col Fuel	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Con Gas	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 1/2
Crucible Steel	22	22	22	22
Denver pf	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Erie	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie 1st pf	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gen Electric	151	151	150	150
Gen Motor	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 1/2
Gen Motor pf	99	99	99	99
Gt Nor Ore	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt Nor pf	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 1/2
Gug Ex Co	57 1/2	57 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2
Inspiration	29 1/2	29 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Inter-Met	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kan City So	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan City S of p	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 1/2
Maxwell Motor	39	39	38 1/2	39
Max Motor 1st pf	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mex Petrol	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mon Kan & Tex	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mon Power Co	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mo Pacific	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nevada	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Lead	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2
N Y Air Brake	82	82	82	82
N Y C & H	84	84	84	84
N Y N H & H	62 1/2	62 3/4	61 1/2	61 1/2
No Pac	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
O & W pf	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
O & W	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Penn	107	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Peoples Gas	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pres St Car	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Fullman Co	153 1/2	153 3/4	153 1/2	153 1/2
Quicksilver	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ray Con	23 1/2	23 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/2	143 1/2
Rep I & S	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Seab Air Line	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
So Pac	87	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
So Ry	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
St L & S F	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Tenn Copper	33 1/2	33 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Texas Co	125	125	123	123
Third Avenue	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
T City RT	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
U Bag & P	6	6	6	6
U Bag & P pf	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	124 3/4	123 1/2	123 1/2
Union Pac pf	81	81	81	81
U S C I P	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
U S Express	54	54	54	54
U S Ry Inv	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
U S Rubber	60 1/2	60 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Rub 1st pf	106	106	106	106
U S Steel	52 1/2	52 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Utah Cop	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Va C & C	37	37	37	37
Va Car Chem	29	29	29	29
Wabash	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash pf	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Westinghouse	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Western Union	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 1/2
W & L E	2	2	2	2
W & L E 2d pf	3 1/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Wills Overland	113	113	111 1/2	111 1/2
Woolworth	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2
Woolworth pf	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opened steady; July 9.44, up .01; October 9.81; December 10.04, up .001; January 10.09, up .02.

LIVERPOOL—Spot prices at 12:45 p. m. were: American middling fair 6.15d; good middling 5.59d; middling 5.23d; low middling 4.79d; good ordinary 4.39d; ordinary 4.09d.

BERKSHIRE BAR ELECTS

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—In the annual meeting of the Berkshire Bar Association Monday night officers elected were: President, Special Justice James Fallon, district judge; vice-president, E. C. Collins, North Adams; secretary, treasurer, W. A. Burns, Pittsfield.

LONDON LIST FAVORED BY THE WAR NEWS

Prices Firm Practically All
Round—Sentiment in Ameri-
cans Cheerful and Values Ad-
vance; Canadian Pacifics Better

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Stock share prices mostly stationary; rubber commodity harder.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Trading on the stock exchange was stimulated today by favorable war news and the markets were firm.

There was a good demand for investors despite the approach of the Whitsuntide recess on the exchange.

Sentiment in Americans was cheerful and prices advanced under the influence of advices from America.

Canadian Pacifics improved notwithstanding continued unfavorable earnings. There was little doing in Grand Trunks.

Gross receipts of the road for the second week in May decreased £4721.

There was buying of gilt-edged investments with new scripts in most favor. Home railways moved up fractionally.

Argentine rails sagged again. The foreign department was neglected.

Mines displayed steadiness and support was furnished to copper. Oils were dull.

The joint stock banks are considering the opening of savings bank departments for the duration of the war to encourage thrift.

Edgar Speyer's resignation from public appointments is regretted. His action was taken on personal grounds. He is not unpopular in the city.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Consols money	Decline
Amalgamated	60 1/2	
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	
Baltimore & Ohio	72 1/2	
Canadian Pacific	103 1/2	
Chesapeake & Ohio	43 1/2	
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	
St. Paul	88 1/2	
Denver & Rio Grande	31 1/2	
Erie	25 1/2	
do 1st pf	39 1/2	
Illinois Central	62 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	11 1/2	
New York Central	85 1/2	
Kansas & Texas	10 1/2	
Norfolk & Western	10 1/2	
Ontario & Western	14 1/2	
Pennsylvania	107 1/2	
Southern Railway	14 1/2	
Southern Pacific	10 1/2	
Union Pacific	124 1/2	
United States Steel	52 1/2	

*Advance.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Naval stores prices continue in full retreat, another drop of 1c per gallon being noted in turpentine.

bringing prices to a basis of 44c per gallon in New York, following a lowering of prices by an additional 1/2c per gallon to 40c in Savannah. The receipts yesterday were larger including 885 barrels and 10 half barrels of turpentine from New Orleans; 243 barrels from Jacksonville, and 671 barrels from Savannah, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—The rosins held steady yesterday with common to good strained offering at \$3.40 per barrel and other grades proportionately. The demand has suddenly fallen off and with new crop receipts increasing there is no particular outlook for any strength at this time.

The receipts yesterday were heavy including 167 barrels from New Orleans, 1429 barrels from Jacksonville, 1 car from Norfolk, and 2755 barrels from Savannah.

These prices are for grading rosins in yard per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions: Graded B \$3.40, D \$3.50, E \$3.60; F \$3.65, G \$3.75, H \$3.85, I \$3.90, K \$3.95, M \$4.40, N \$5.40, W \$6.00, W \$6.10.

SAVANNAH—Monday's market: Spirits firm at 40¢/40 1/2¢. Sales 919, receipts 380, exports 678, stock 22,637. Rosins firm. Sales 573, receipts 1111, exports 2058, stock 61,303. Prices, W 5.50, W G 5.40, N 5, M 4 K 3.45, I 3.30, H and G 3.25, F 3.10, E 2.95, D 2.90, B 2.85.

DIVIDENDS

Mergenthaler Linotype Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 1/2¢ per share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 5.

At a meeting of the directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Ltd., this morning no action was taken for the resumption of dividend payments.

The National Transit Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record June 28. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 2 1/2¢ per cent on its ordinary shares and 3 per cent on its preferred stock. The dividend on the ordinary shares is payable June 25 to holders of record June 1, and the preferred dividend is payable Aug. 27 to holders of record July 24.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 31 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 43 1/2, Cambria Steel 47 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 50 1/2, General Asphalt pf 75, Lehigh Valley 70 1/2, Philadelphia Company 35, Philadelphia Company pf 39, Philadelphia Electric 24 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 8, Philadelphia Traction 75, Union Traction 31 1/2, United Gas Improvement 82 1/2.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Sale
Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
Alaska	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 1/2
Algham	3	3	3	3
Allouez	52	52 1/2	52	52
Am Ag Chem	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amalgamated	66 3/4	66 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Amal rts.	1	1 1/4	1	1
Amosack	66	66	66	66
Am Pneuf pf.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Am Sugar.	105	106	105	106
Am Sugar pf	115	115	114 1/2	115
Am Tel	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	119
Am Woolen pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Zinc	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Ariz Com.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7	7
Atl Gulf pf.	18	18	18	18
Boston Elevated.	78	78	78	78
Boston & Maine.	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Butte & Balak	3	3	3	3
Butte & Sap	62 1/2	63 1/4	61 1/4	63
Calumet & Ariz.	63 3/4	63 3/4	63	63
Canal & Hecla	570	570	560	560
Centennial	19	19	19	19
Chicago Junc pf.	106	106	106	106
Chino	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Copper Range	50 1/2	51	50	50
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Edison Elec	234	235	234	235
Franklin	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
General Elec.	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Granby	81 1/2	81 1/2	80	80
Greene-Canaan.	28	28	28	28
Indiana	8	8	8	8
Int Button Hole.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Iron Creek Coal.	43	44	43	44
Iron Creek pf	88	88	86	87
Isle Royale.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lake Copper.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
La Salle.	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Main Central.	94	94	94	94
Mass	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Mass Gas	80	80	80	80
Mass Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
Mayflower	5	5	5	5
Michaux	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
New Arcadian	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

HIDE BUSINESS REDEEMING FEATURE OF SHOE TRADE

With few exceptions conditions in the shoe trade are dull, and were it not for the improved tone in the South and Northwest, prospects would not be encouraging. Moreover, the trade changes which creep into the mercantile fabric of this as well as other industries, conspicuously marked in this business by the unusually frequent order cancellations, the custom of placing large single contracts has not run the totals is near to expectations as the local merchants supposed.

The situation is still perplexing, but present economic conditions so long manifested have not entirely arrested the demand for shoes. The light but steady drain upon the stocks in trade will cause a demand of more or less consequence, therefore with an activity at all commensurate with the encouraging outlook some if not all will feel its benefits and uplifting tendency. Cobblers are said to be doing an immense amount of repairing, which indicates a lessened demand for new shoes on the part of consumers.

Salesmen are leaving every day for the West and South, but the majority have not yet started. Ladies' lines may be the hardest to do much with, owing to the many new combinations, the selling quality of which none have the least idea of.

very popular. Heavy suede leather shoes for men and boys are selling much more freely—that is, the trade is not so centered, being more general in scope. This is an improvement in itself, and as one manufacturer puts it, may be attributed more to a certain big company being booked much ahead than to any great spike in this demand. However, looking at the situation from the inside, the fact that several fair-size orders have been received, and more are expected. Prices are very firm, as leather prices are sensitive to any market demand.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—Phll Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co., Essex.
Chicago—H. Masster of Montgomery Ward & Co., Essex.
Chicago—S. Solomon of Stiegel Cooper & Co., U. S.
Montreal—J. C. Choinard, H. G. Gibbens, P. C. Choinard, U. S.
New Orleans—J. H. Montgomery of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New York—B. L. Epstein of Greenhut, Siegel & Co., U. S.

circumstances to be noticed.

The maximum prices recorded in these sales, with the minimum of a year ago are: Feb.-March native steers, 20c (a year ago 18c); April native steers, 20c (a year ago 18½c); May native steers 22c (a year ago 19c); April-May spreadly native steers 22c (a year ago 19c); May-June spreadly native steers 23c (a year ago 18½c); May kosher heavy native cows 22c (a year ago 17½c); May native cows 22c (a year ago 19c); April heavy Texas steers 21c (a year ago 19½c); Jan.-Feb. March butt brand steers 19c (a year ago 17½c); March-April Colorado steers 19c (a year ago 17½c); March branded cows 19½c (a year ago 18½c).

Petrograd, Russia.—A. Sarnovsky and Mr. A. Svinof, of Philadelphia—C. H. Smith; U. S. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st. Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DOME MINES EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Dome Mines Company, Ltd., reports for year ended March 31 last these changes in earnings:

	1915	Decrease
Gross	\$1,953,497	\$149,101
Net	305,495	103,250
Depreciation	300,500	175,356
Surplus	178,578	270,117

*Increase.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial silver, 40%
off 1/4c.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 9-16d, off
1-16d.

NEW YORK—Report of the large national banks to the comptroller on May 1 show notable increases in deposits compared with the call on March 4. Fact that the call was fixed on the first day of the month, when several large financial transactions were consummated, in addition to the regular monthly settlements, explains to a large extent the great expansion.

Comparison with the figures of June 30, 1914, reveals the tremendous growth in deposits of some of the more prominent national banks, partly the result of the accentuated business depression following the outbreak of the war, and partly due to the transfer of foreign funds to this country. The National City Bank ranks first in this regard, having registered the enormous increase of \$89,892,000. Other banks reporting notable increases were the Continental & Commercial, Chicago, with \$35,311,000, the First National, New York, with \$24,243,000, and the National Bank of Commerce, New York, with an increase of \$14,788,000.

Following is a list of banks reporting gross deposits of more than \$25,000,000 on May 1, 1915, compared with the amounts they carried on March 4, 1915, and on June 30, 1914 (000 omitted):

	May 1 1915	Mar 4 1915	Jun 30 1914
--	---------------	---------------	----------------

First Dearborn, Chic	32,658	29,84	35,267
First Chautau, N. Y.	25,625	25,292	28,509
First Mech, N. Y.	22,346	21,474	24,171
Third, St. Louis	20,861	21,405	22,919
First Kan City, Mo	30,831	31,550	32,041
Kan City, Mo.	30,064	30,712	32,754
First Nat, N. Y.	22,346	21,474	24,171
Chat & Phenix, N. Y.	28,290	26,000	27,140
Ang & Lon, P. S. F.	28,618	28,003	30,490
First Philadelphia	23,873	23,643	26,092
First Phila, Pa.	23,873	23,643	26,092
City Chicago	27,405	26,483	27,802
Importers & Trad.	27,117	27,522	27,498
Second Boston	26,727	25,150	25,444
First Boston	25,875	25,065	27,053
Mrs. & Trad. But.	25,875	25,065	27,053
First Milwaukee	25,007	25,640	26,237

*Merger of First and Security banks.
†Absorbed the Winthrop National Bank.
‡Net deposits.

FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES PROSPER

"As we have not opened any new stores so far this year, this increase in sales was handled by the same stores as

were operating last year. This shows beyond a doubt that our present locations have not attained their maximum business, and it is our intention to develop further, our present territory before attempting any large expansion in new stores. Our stores are all located east of the Mississippi river, with the one exception of Omaha stores, and outside of our Florida and Virginia stores, none are located in the South. The biggest improvement is shown in Pennsylvania, where we have 46 stores. The Pittsburgh district in particular is improving, while the stores in the manufacturing districts of Ohio and West Virginia are not far behind Pennsylvania."

1915 totaled \$597,346,773, according to the United States consul-general at Paris. This compares with \$1,009,890,835 for the similar period last year.

NEW YORK — New York Railways Company's better showing in February and March cut down appreciably the difference in surplus compared with last year. At the end of the nine months ended March 31, the company was \$125,375 behind last year's figures for surplus after charges, representing apparent balance available for interest and adjustment income bonds.

In February and March, 1914, weather conditions were all against a good show of income. Much of those months showed deficits after charges. The improvement this year, when the same months showed surpluses after charges, was due almost entirely to the freedom from big storms, and favorable operating conditions.

For the past several months traction travel in New York city has shown a tendency to fall behind last year's figures. Officials explain this as one of the indirect results of the European war and the consequent unsettled trade conditions. In February and March this year the company carried more than 2,700,000 passengers more than the corresponding months of 1914, an increase with which the weather had much to do, but the total passengers carried for the nine months ended March 31, were 5,522,714 below last year's total.

NEW YORK—Dividend developments last week were highly favorable. There were no reductions, but, on the other hand, several initial dividends and resummptions. The prosperity of the automobile industry was reflected in an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on Maxwell Motor first preferred, in addition to declaration of ¾ per cent on account of back dividends. Submarine Signal Company also declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company resumed dividends by declaration of 4 per cent in scrip, and Keystone Telephone Company paid off 2 per cent on account of dividends in arrears. Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent on its common stock.

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$9.50@9.75 bbl, \$1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, \$8.25 bbl, \$1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c

Sugar—Granulated, 6½¢ per single lb, 6.30¢ per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—York state pea, 12¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14¢

From July 1.....	86,907,827	\$27,029,191
HAWAII ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER		
Week May 16.....	\$51,232	*\$826
From Jan. 1.....	909,623	*\$0,840
COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
Second week May....	\$230,816	\$19,672
From July 1.....	12,494,173	785,992
MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS		

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS			
Second week May.....	\$512,873		\$19,314
From July 1.....	29,195,925		825,086
TEXAS & PACIFIC			
Second week May.....	\$294,071		*\$13,585
From July 1.....	15,916,006		*\$34,158
DENVER & RIO GRANDE			
Second week May.....	\$394,400		*\$9,100
From July 1.....	18,820,000		*1,807,300

CHICAGO—President Ripley of Atchison road estimates that the road will earn this fiscal year approximately 9 per cent on the outstanding stock. This compares with 7.39 per cent in 1914, 8.62 per cent in 1913 and 8.20 per cent in 1912. Mr. Ripley expects that the Kansas wheat crop will equal last year's bumper crop.

holders on April 30 was 92,575, an increase of 2770 over April 30, 1914. Average shares held April 30 this year was 107.86, a decrease of 3.33

CHICAGO—Business in general throughout the West is ruling fairly steady, and has not changed materially from conditions which have prevailed over recent weeks. Investigation shows that in some lines a halting disposition is shown, while in others further progress has been made toward a larger volume. Recent developments in the war zone, especially on the high seas, have been responsible for some hesitation and apprehension and to a certain extent, have checked the improvement which has been noted for several weeks past.

Generally speaking, merchandise shipments kept up well, indicating a fair demand from the interior. Miscellaneous tonnage was better than had been reported of late. It is worthy of note that some of the roads which were under the comparisons of the preceding year in late reports, have now moved to a point where they are slightly above that period. This is particularly true of roads running into the South-east, where shipments of oil and other products were augmented by a better demand and where live stock shipments were considerably larger than for some time past. In the West there was some improvement in tonnage over recent weeks, and in the Northwest, where business has ruled better than in other sections for some time, the business of the railroad continued steady.

Some authorities claim that it is unreasonable to expect that should the war in Europe be prolonged beyond the winter that the industrial concerns of this country are going to continue in restricted activity in face of a strong financial position which exists in the agricultural sections of the United States. As the present condition continues it is believed by some of the closest observers that business naturally will gain courage and begin to expand. Investment capital will also lose some of its timidity. This is already being experienced, as is evidenced by the growing expansion of the investment demand. The recent financing by railroads is giving encouragement to others.

There has been no important change in either the money market or that of commercial paper as compared with recent weeks. There is an abundant supply of money at easy rates, and new paper is being taken readily as it is offered at rates ranging from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 per cent.

The western iron and steel trade is still looking upon the present conditions in a cheerful way, mills are reported to be in better shape than for many months. The pig iron market is taking on a brighter aspect, and in the majority of plants there has been an increase in capacity of late. War order business is still attracting a great deal of attention and certain mills are said to be doing an enormous amount of that kind of business.

charges deducted include the appropriations from income for additions and betterments to leased lines.

' Below is compared road's nine months' operations showing changes from 1914 period:

	1915	1922
Freight revenue	\$5,381,186	\$227,199
Passenger revenue	2,542,571	116,243
Other operating revenue	1,376,412	385,243
Total operating revenue	9,300,169	\$328,243
Operating expenses	6,170,542	\$247,423
Net operating revenue	3,129,627	75,180
Taxes	465,702	31,000
Other income	1,947,513	154,241
Other income	587,553	154,241
Total income	2,508,180	203,300
Deduct from inc.	1,367,033	40,704
Prop. of divs.	1,141,130	\$4,224
Surplus	26,906	168,700

METAL MARKET IN LONDON
LONDON—Spot copper £77 10s, off 5s; futures £78 10s, off 5s; electrolytic £88, off £1; tin spot, £162 10s, off £1 5s; futures, £162 10s, off £1 5s; straits £167, off £1. Sales, spot 50 tons, futures 50 tons. Lead steady, unchanged at £20 7s 6d; spelter £66 10s, up £4.

tinued inquiries for foreign account are reported a shade below the market, but there have been no important new foreign orders.

WASHINGTON — Merchandise and treasure to the value of \$86,500,000 moved between Alaska and the United States in 1914, an increase of \$4,000,000 over 1913. United States shipments to

Alaska last year, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, aggregated \$22,500,000, including, approximately \$14,300,000 manufactures, \$6,200,000 of foodstuffs, and \$2,000,000 of gold, silver and miscellaneous materials, including foreign merchandise valued at \$500,000. As a market for United States products Alaska, having a population of only 65,000, is of equal importance with China with a population of 336,000,000.

In Europe the market for government bonds has always been the faithful barometer presaging the approach of diplomatic storms. There the various government bond issues are widely distributed among the people. They are usually traded in actively, and are most sensitive to omnious international developments. But the situation in the United States is totally different. Notwithstanding this country's present relations with Germany, there is no weakness and no liquidation in United States bonds.

construction recently announced by the department of the interior for the development of Alaska will be greatly accelerated and that territory which already yields as much gold as the state of California, which produces half the world's salmon, and which includes a domain as large as the United States area east of the Mississippi river and an acreage for tillage several times that of those sections of Norway, Sweden, and Russia of similar latitude with 11,000,000 persons, may be expected to attain an even greater degree of industrial and commercial importance.

Alaska's commercial relations are chiefly with the United States. Shipments to the United States last year were valued at \$44,000,000. Canned salmon, \$18,000,000; Alaskan gold, \$14,000,000; Canadian gold, \$3,500,000; Alaskan copper, \$3,300,000; fresh salmon, \$750,000; seal and other fur skins, \$600,000, and miscellaneous fish and fish products, \$1,250,000 were the largest factors. United States purchases of fish and fish products from Alaska last year totaled \$20,000,000, or five times as much as imports of this class from Norway. Of salmon alone the United States bought from Alaska 200,000,000 pounds in 1914, or an average of two pounds per capita.	Jan. 1:	Monday's Bid:	High since:
U S 2s, restored reg 1930..	97	98	99 1/2
U S 2s, consol eps 1930..	97	97	99 1/2
U S 2s, consol eps 1916..	100	100	100 1/2
U S 3s coupon 1918..	100 1/2	100 1/2	102
U S 4s, registered 1925..	110	110	110
U S 4s, coupon 1925..	110	110	113 1/4
Panama Canal 3s, 1961..	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2

Of course, the dominant ownership by the national banks of United States bonds explains their marked steadiness in fair weather and foul. Of the \$971,000,000 United States bonds outstanding, less than 20 per cent are owned by other national banks. In other words, with only \$190,000,000 bonds spread out among other banks and private investors, obviously the number of selling sources is

Trade with Alaska has doubled in 10 years. United States shipments of merchandise to Alaska increased from \$11,448,423 in 1904 to \$21,610,860 in 1914, while receipts of merchandise from Alaska have grown from \$10,647,592 to \$25,815,932. Receipts of foreign gold from Alaska fell in value from \$9,956,520 in 1904 to \$3,452,192 in 1914, while those of domestic gold rose from \$9,090,957 to \$14,938,237 in 1914 or double the sum of \$7,200,000 paid by this country to Russia in 1867 for the territory in question.

The value of imports into Alaska from foreign countries last year was \$662,294, of which \$396,900 worth entered from Canada, \$246,419 from Russia in Asia, and \$19,675 from Australia and Tasmania. Domestic exports from Alaska to foreign countries totaled in 1914 \$1,057,712. "Gothic," a 100-ton, Illinois Central road, returning from a southern trip, says: "The South, which was hardest hit of all sections at beginning of war, now promises to be one of the most prosperous. Diversified farming is making fast headway and will eventually bring big increases in railroad tonnage."

This will compare with a corresponding \$2,044,000 deficit for the 1913-14 fiscal twelvemonth, reflecting more than \$1,000 for its fiscal year ended June 30.

000,000 loss in traffic by the road during that period and an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in payments for discount and interest on notes. In all preceding years the road reported more or less sizable surpluses for dividends.

By reason of doing its trackwork in the seasonal months of March, April, May and June, Boston & Maine, during the current fiscal year will show unusually large upkeep charges. In fact, there will be about eight months of such maintenance of way appropriations, as compared with four months in former years. Cost of material in rails and ties alone bids fair to approximate \$2,000,000; in the 1913 fiscal year that item totaled about \$1,168,000.

about \$1,68,000.

The shifting of stock work from the summer and autumn months to the spring season is the most approved practice. It is to the best interest of the property, and will eventually make for economies in its operating account, but will mean that this fiscal year's expenses will contrast unfavorably with last year's.

As regards transportation efficiency, Boston & Maine has in nine months

Co. Subsidiary

Property valued at more than three times amount of bonded first mortgage. Net earnings over stock interest charges on this issue.

Stocks of the American Light & Heat Co. held for investment value over \$50,000,000.

Public utility stocks of the highest grade to yield over 6%.

Send for Circular.

BODELL & CO.
10 Congress Street, Boston

THE HOME FORUM

PRINCIPLE NOT PERSON

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE nations of the world have missed the way of peace because they have always looked for it in the wrong direction. Nineteen centuries have elapsed since the star stood over Bethlehem, and proclaimed the coming of the man who was to bring on earth, peace, good will to men, yet today the world seems no nearer the settlement of its difficulties than it was when the wise men came to Jerusalem. Any one reading the Gospel story of that night must be impressed with the vastness of the vision which came to those men, who, perceiving an idea far larger, possibly, than they could themselves interpret, came bearing their gifts to the young child. They told Herod that Bethlehem was not the least among the princes of Juda because out of it should come "a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." The Discoverer of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, declares that: "The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony." (Science and Health, Pref. p. vii.)

They did not expect to see the prophecies of the Old Testament work out immediately, in the visible manifestation of a world of men, good, and at peace, made so, merely by the arrival of the Messiah. The spiritual enlightenment which brought them to Jerusalem must have been sufficient to reveal the reception which the Christ idea, or spiritual idea, was destined to receive before it could be generally accepted. They knew what Isaiah had declared, that the man who announced the truth would come unto his own, and would not be received by them, in other words, Isaiah foresaw that the coming of the spiritual idea or truth would not be welcomed by materiality.

What they encountered in Herod's terrified opposition, opposition which found expression in his sending forth to destroy all the children that were in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, had proved to be only the foreshadowing of the battle which was inaugurated by Jesus between Truth and suppositional evil. Herod fought the advent of Jesus the Christ, because he

feared that his throne would be endangered, for, was it not prophesied that the coming Messiah would be proclaimed King of the Jews? He fought Jesus in person, and was led into the commission of acts which were horrifying even to the people of his own dark time, because he imagined that by putting the child to death he would be able to stay the fulfillment of prophecy, not perceiving how the prophets had foretold that when one came who announced the truth, the truth and not his personality, would "make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight."

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A Green Cornfield

"And singing still doest soar and soaring ever aloft."
The earth was green, the sky was blue:
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the trees,
A singing speck above the corn;
A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared.
And silent sank and soared to sing.
The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.
—Christina G. Rossetti.

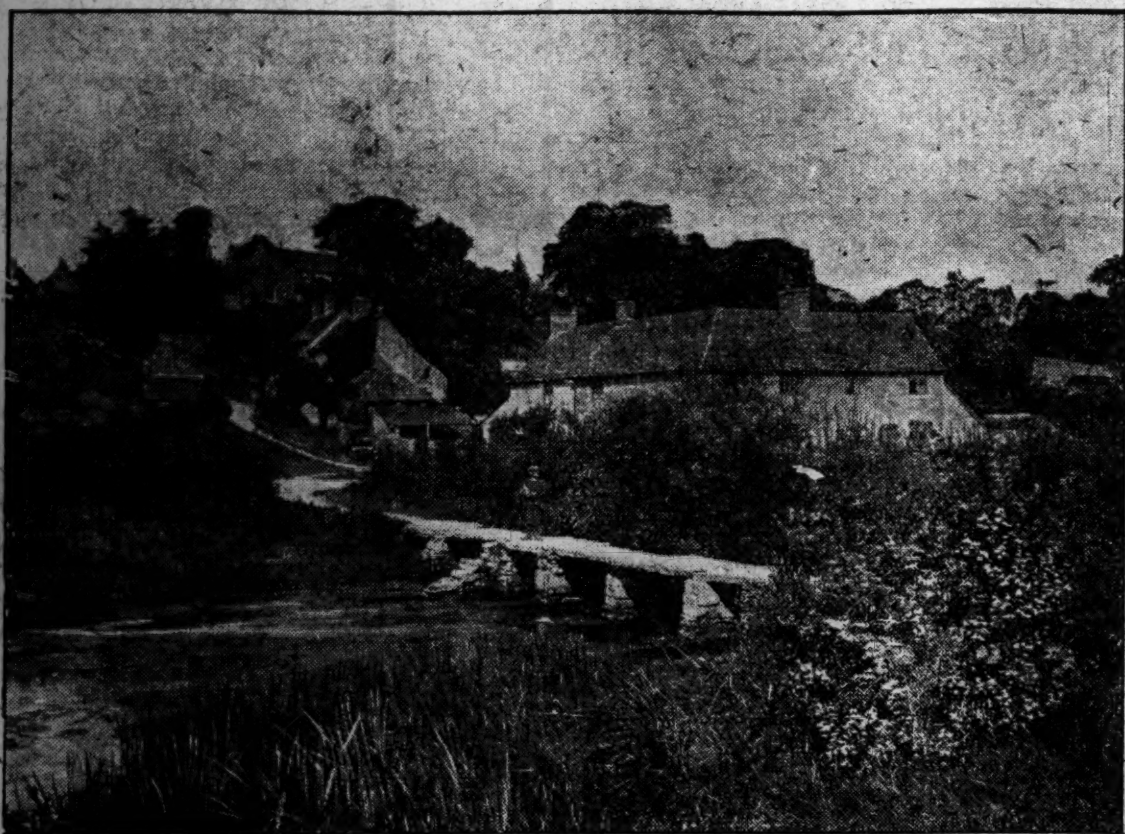
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Keble's Bridge in the English Village of Hursley

The trim and picturesque village of Hursley in Hampshire, a typical old English village of timbered cottages, thatched roofs, gables and dormer windows, and hedgerow elms, is known, where it is known at all, as having been the residence of John Keble, poet and theologian, but poet first. Here also at one time lived Richard Cromwell, protector. These two characters were about as unlike as possible, yet had this feature in common, that both lacked ambition; Keble because his heart was set on higher things than earthly fame, Cromwell because his love of ease and lack of ambition. Dean Church spoke of Keble as a "man looked up to and wondered at by every one, absolutely without

pride and without ambition, the most distinguished academic of his day, to whom every prospect was open, retiring in the height of his fame to busy himself with a few hundreds of Gloucestershire peasants in a miserable curacy (Southrop, near Fairford), a man caring for and respecting the ignorant poor as much as others respected the great and learned."

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the observation of many travelers, appeared in "The Christian Year":

"All through the summer night
Those blossoms red and bright—"

The bridge, called Keble's bridge, and its surroundings in the village of Hursley are depicted with similar aptness:

"With that calm foot-path tending high
Which with its many feet hath spanned
The brook."

The Wild Songster

Prize thou the nightingale,
Who soothes thee with his tale,
And wakes the woods around;
A singing feather he—a winged and
wandering sound;

Whose tender carolling
Sets all ears listening
Unto that living lyre,
Whence flow the airy notes his ecstasies
inspire;

Whose shrill capricious song
Breathes like a flute along,
With many a careless tone—
Music of thousand tongues, formed by
one tongue alone.

These wondrous we may call—
Most wondrous this of all,
That such a tiny throat
Should make so loud a sound, and pour
so loud a note.
—Tesselschaede. (Bowring's translation).

Impartiality of Authors to Their Own Characters

"When one reads the novels of Dostoevsky, one is aware at once," says an editorial article in the London Times, "of a difference between them and the ordinary English novel, however good it may be. The English novelist divides his characters into sheep and goats; Dostoevsky does not. The English division may not be in terms of conventional morality, but it exists all the same. There are some characters that the novelist approves of and some that he does not. But Dostoevsky, though he has a moral standard of his own, does not approve or disapprove of his characters. You can hardly tell which he likes or dislikes, for he has the same searching interest in all of them, and his aim is to tell you what they are, not to pass judgments upon them. But the English novelist, good and bad alike, do not attempt this impartiality. Dickens, for instance, is always telling us which of his characters he thinks good and which bad. It is only when he forgets judgment in humor that he can see a character quite disinterestedly, that he can create one which does not represent or oppose some attitude of his own; and that is why his humorous

characters delight us most. For those attitudes of novelists belong to their own time and their own place; their moral judgments become trite and perverse; but the men and women whom they have drawn with an impartial interest never grow stale. They are the people most like those whom we meet in real life. For in real life we are not, if we are wise, always dividing people up into sheep and goats. We like some and dislike others; but the more we know of life, the less we found moral judgments on our own likes and dislikes. Moral judgments should be applied to particular actions, most of all to our own actions, and not to whole characters. It is often easy to say that some one isolated action is right or wrong, but not that a man is good or bad."

Dickens' professionally good people the article goes on to say, "he neither likes nor sees humorously, and therefore they are not alive. Pecksniff is alive, not because of Dickens' moral judgment upon him but because he sees him humorously, and no one could pass any moral judgment on Mrs. Gamp or Mrs. Wülfers. But Dostoevsky does not need

the spell of humor to escape from judging. He is above humor even, as above spite or pomposity. He can take every one seriously, yet without bitterness, because he does not take himself seriously, because he never sees himself as a god dividing men into sheep and goats according to his own tastes."

"Every novelist should remember," the article concludes, "that, whenever he enjoys himself at the expense of his characters, he is ceasing to be an artist. He may be as advanced as he likes; he may in all judgments be reacting against Victorian morality; but in doing so he becomes just as inartistic as those Victorians whom he despises; and, sooner or later, other novelists will react against his reactions. Those advanced favorites of his who, in his novels, score such easy victories over the old fogies will, in another generation, seem old fogies themselves, and their epigrams will be as trite as a Victorian moral reflection. It is only the artist's impartiality that can preserve him from making a fool of himself to posterity; however clever he may seem in his own day. He, too, must judge not so that he be not judged. His business is to make a world not to tell people what he thinks about it."

Selma Lagerloef

"Selma Lagerloef is one of the greatest of an increasing group of writers who represent a synthesis of two past literary epochs, and who, for this reason," writes Edwin Bjorkman in his "Voices of Tomorrow," "must be held especially representative of the literary epoch that is now coming. She has revived not only the courage but the ability to feel and dream and aspire that belonged to the scorned romanticists of the early nineteenth century. But this recovery of something long held to be lost and outlived forever she has achieved for us without surrender of that intimate connection between poetry and real life which was established by the naturalists in the latter half of the same century."

"The Saga of the Making of a Saga"—such is the English equivalent of the title to a little story in which Miss Lagerloef has described how she came to write the book that, by a single stroke, brought her a national reputation and started her on the road to international fame. That book was "Goesta Berling's Saga." It appeared with meteoric suddenness out of the deep obscurity which surrounds any school teacher in a small country town. Prior to that momentous event the existence of its author had been spent in almost cloistered seclusion, far from the

highways of culture and from the kind of men and events that make history and headlines in the newspapers. Of what the world calls life she had had no taste. Of what it names doing she had done nothing. Therefore, the world wondered greatly at the unforeshadowed feat, repeating anew its perennial cry: "Can anything good come out of Nazareth—or out of Lapskrona?" When she produced a second book almost as good as the first one, the wonder increased. But thereafter she was accepted as one of those from whom it is natural to expect great things. Within a surprisingly short time her books and her name spread beyond her native country. And, moreover she is "known and loved throughout the whole western world, not as the . . . winner of the \$40,000 Nobel prize for literature (given her in 1909), but as a seldom surpassed teller of fairy tales of the rare kind that may be read with equal pleasure by children and grown ups."

Mr. Bjorkman goes on to give us a delightful picture of her childhood's home: "There is an inland province of Sweden called Waerland. It is full of big forests and small lakes, of rough rocks and merry rivers, of great beauties and humble homes. It is poor in wealth, but rich in men and dreams,

Out of it have come some of Sweden's finest and sweetest poets." And he tells us how "while her brothers and sisters roamed freely around the countryside, she tarried at home and listened enraptured to those innumerable tales and legends with which that province has always been alive." "Those tales stirred restless longings in her heart. They seemed to be calling to her, whispering to her about some great task that she was to perform, some time. Gradually her vague longings shaped themselves into a passionate wish that she, herself, might become a weaver of tales to which not only silent little home-sitting girls but the whole wide world might listen."

"Once she had begun to write in earnest, she simply had to keep on. More Waerland tales rose out of her memory demanding to be told. Volume after volume grew out of her busy pen. In some ways they were not so good as the first one; in other ways they were even better. That initial spontaneity which gave to 'Goesta Berling's Saga' a niche all by itself had been spent and could never be recovered. In its place came artistic restraint and sense of proportion in growing degrees. And on the whole, it might be said that each new book showed definite signs of advance."

Misuse of Talents

One of the brief discourses which Boswell credits to Dr. Johnson runs as follows:

"The man who uses his talent of ridicule in creating or grossly exaggerating the instances he gives, who imputes absurdities that did not happen, or when a man was a little ridiculous, describes him as having been very much so, abuses his talents greatly. The great use of delineating absurdities is, that we may know how far human folly can go; the account, therefore, ought of necessity to be faithful. A certain character (naming the person) as to the general cast of it, is well described by Garrick, but a great deal of the phraseology he uses in it, is quite his own, particularly in the proverbial comparisons, 'obstinate as a pig,' &c., but I don't know whether it might not be true of Lord . . . that from a too great eagerness to praise and popularity, and a politeness carried to a ridiculous excess, he was likely, after asserting a thing in general, to give it up again in parts. For instance, if he had said Reynolds was the first of painters, he was capable enough of giving up, as objections might happen to be severally made, first, his outline, then the grace in form, then the colouring, and lastly, to have owned that he was such a mannerist, that the disposition of his pictures was all alike."

The Wide Horizon

The whole wide ether is the eagle's way;
The whole earth is the brave man's
fatherland.
—Euripides.

THE "GOLDEN VALE" OF TIPPERARY

In his book "Shamrock Land," Plummer F. Jones devotes a chapter to the praise of the "Golden Vale of Tipperary," saying: "That portion of south central Ireland known as the 'Golden Vale' occupies a position of rural supremacy with regard to the Emerald Isle comparable to that which the Shenandoah valley does to the state of Vir-

ginia or the Blue Grass region does to Kentucky."

Mr. Jones explains that he visited Cashel "not only because it is in the heart of the richest section of Ireland, but also because historically it is one of the most noted small towns on the island, and possesses some of the most famous ruins of the British Isles. No one knows just when the town was founded, or the noted Rock of Cashel first possessed by civilized man, but the earliest historical records indicate that it was an important settlement centuries before Christianity was introduced into the island."

"To me," says Mr. Jones, "it was glorious that June day to see the sunshine rest upon the earth. For twenty miles in every direction lay the valley, luscious and green beyond all that can be imagined. In the distance, and far away towards the north, and south, and west, lay mountains, blue as lazulite in the golden sunshine. Field beyond field, meadow against meadow, stone wall joining stone wall, hedge following hedge—a panorama it was of all that is fair on earth to look upon. The lush grass and the shamrock covered the earth like a carpet, while blooming flowers, daisies, white clover, heather, hawthorn, poppies, and pink wild roses breathed out their fragrance into the soft air that blew about us from the western hills."

"Sheep and cattle like tiny specks in the distance, grazed lazily on the sunny hillsides. Placid streams, glittering in the morning sunshine, wound between the hills and circled about the villages and hamlets; and the white roads, lined with gray stone walls, stretched themselves over the hills and across the valleys until they appeared like white ribbons in the hazy distance. Even here on top of the lofty ruins, moss-covered and vine-clad, the scent of clover blooms and myriads of sod-blossoms came; and the far-away tinkling of sheep bells and the songs of building linnets told a story," the writer feels, of especial tenderness.

The Pastoral Pilgrim

The pastoral lands I seek where stray
The strawberry cattle and the gray,
Knee deep in dew and scent,
Placid, and breathing forth content.

Brave copses line each hill, and there
The pleasant habitations are
With roses to the eaves,
And nightingales amid the leaves.

Sweet peas and dappled mignunette
Below my crystal window set,
Clear air and lucent skies,
And the dove's whispers and replies.

A garden and an orchard white
And pink—an orchard's my delight,
Whose very name doth bring
Airs of the summer, joy of spring.

And having these shall I repine
For houses, houses in a line,
With other men to dwell?
Give me my staff and cockleshell.

—Katharine Trynan.

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THE HOME FORUM

PRINCIPLE NOT PERSON

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE nations of the world have missed the way of peace because they have always looked for it in the wrong direction. Nineteen centuries have elapsed since the star stood over Bethlehem, and proclaimed the coming of the man who was to bring on earth, peace, good will to men, yet today the world seems no nearer the settlement of its difficulties than it was when the wise men came to Jerusalem. Any one reading the Gospel story of that night must be impressed with the vastness of the vision which came to those men, who, perceiving an idea far larger, possibly, than they could themselves interpret, came bearing their gifts to the young child. They told Herod that Bethlehem was not the least among the princes of Juda because out of it should come "a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel." The Discoverer of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, declares that: "The Wisemen were led to behold and to follow this daystar of divine Science, lighting the way to eternal harmony." (Science and Health, Pref. p. vii.)

They did not expect to see the prophecies of the Old Testament work out immediately, in the visible manifestation of a world of men, good, and at peace, made so, merely by the arrival of the Messiah. The spiritual enlightenment which brought them to Jerusalem must have been sufficient to reveal the reception which the Christ idea, or spiritual idea, was destined to receive before it could be generally accepted. They knew what Isaiah had declared, that the man who announced the truth would come unto his own, and would not be received by them, in other words Isaiah foresaw that the coming of the spiritual idea or truth would not be welcomed by materiality.

What they encountered in Herod's terrified opposition, opposition which found expression in his sending forth to destroy all the children that were in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, has proved to be only the foreshadowing of the battle which was inaugurated by Jesus between Truth and suppositional evil. Herod fought the advent of Jesus the Christ, because he

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Firm Resolution

You must maintain a firm and genuine resolution to follow God's light always, and at whatever cost.—Fenelon.

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Prize thou the nightingale,
Who soothes thee with his tale,
And wakes the woods around;
A singing feather he—a winged and wandering sound;

Whose tender carolling
Sets all ears listening
Unto that living lyre,
Whence flow the airy notes his ecstasies inspire;

Whose shrill capricious song
Breathes like a flute along,
With many a careless tone—
Music of thousand tongues, formed by one tongue alone.

These wondrous we may call—
Most wondrous this of all,
That such a tiny throat
Should make so loud a sound, and pour
So loud a note.

—Tesselschade. (Bowring's translation).

Impartiality of Authors to Their Own Characters

"When one reads the novels of Dostoevsky, one is aware at once," says an editorial article in the London Times, "of a difference between them and the ordinary English novel, however good it may be. The English novelist divides his characters into sheep and goats; Dostoevsky does not. The English division may not be in terms of conventional morality, but it exists all the same. There are some characters that the novelist approves of and some that he does not. But Dostoevsky, though he has a moral standard of his own, does not approve or disapprove of his characters. You can hardly tell which he likes or dislikes, for he has the same searching interest in all of them, and his aim is to tell you what they are, not to pass judgments upon them. But the English novelists, good and bad alike, do not attempt this impartiality. Dickens, for instance, is always telling us which of his characters he thinks good and which bad. It is only when he forgets judgment in humor that he can see a character quite disinterestedly, that he can create one which does not represent or oppose some attitude of his own; and that is why his humorous

characters delight us most. For those attitudes of novelists belong to their own time and their own place; their moral judgments become trite and perverse; but the men and women which they have drawn with an impartial interest never grow stale. They are the people most like those whom we meet in real life. For in real life we are not, if we are wise, always dividing people up into sheep and goats. We like some and dislike others; but the more we know of life, the less we found moral judgments on our own likes and dislikes. Moral judgments should be applied to particular actions, most of all to our own actions, and not to whole characters. It is often easy to say that some one isolated action is right or wrong, but not that a man is good or bad."

Dickens' professionally good people the article goes on to say, "he neither likes nor sees humorously, and therefore they are not alive. Pechkin is alive, not because of Dickens' moral judgment upon him but because he sees him humorously, and no one could pass any moral judgment on Mrs. Gamp or Mrs. Wilfer. But Dostoevsky does not need

the spell of humor to escape from judging. He is above humor even, as above spite or pomposity. He can take every one seriously, yet without bitterness, because he does not take himself seriously, because he never sees himself as a god dividing men into sheep and goats according to his own tastes."

"Every novelist should remember," the article concludes, "that, whenever he enjoys himself at the expense of his characters, he is ceasing to be an artist. He may be as advanced as he likes; he may in all judgments be reacting against Victorian morality; but in doing so he becomes just as inartistic as those Victorians whom he despises; and, sooner or later, other novelists will react against his reactions. Those advanced favorites of his who, in his novels, score such easy victories over the old fogies will, in another generation, seem old fogies themselves, and their epigrams will be as true as a Victorian moral reflection. It is only the artist's impartiality that can preserve him from making a fool of himself to posterity; however clever he may seem in his own day. He, too, must judge not so that he be not judged. His business is to make a world not to tell people what he thinks about it."

Selma Lagerloef

highways of culture and from the kind of men and events that make history and headlines in the newspapers. Of what the world calls life she had had no taste. Of what it names doing she had done nothing. Therefore, the world wondered greatly, at the unforeshadowed feat, repeating anew its perennial cry: 'Can anything good come out of Nazareth—or out of Landskrona?' When she produced a second book almost as good as the first one, the wonder increased. But thereafter she was accepted as one of those from whom it is natural to expect great things. Within a surprisingly short time her books and her name spread beyond her native country. And, moreover she is "known and loved throughout the whole western world, not as the . . . winner of the \$40,000 Nobel prize for literature (given her in 1909), but as a seldom surpassed teller of fairy tales of the rare kind that may be read with equal pleasure by children and grown ups."

Mr. Bjorkman goes on to give us a delightful picture of her childhood's home: "There is an inland province of Sweden called Waerland. It is full of big forests and small lakes, of rough rocks and merry rivers, of great beauties and humble homes. It is poor in wealth, but rich in men and dreams,

Out of it have come some of Sweden's finest and sweetest poets." And he tells us how "while her brothers and sisters roamed freely around the countryside, she tarried at home and listened enraptured to those innumerable tales and legends with which that province has always been alive." "Those tales stirred restless longings in her heart. They seemed to be calling to her, whispering to her about some great task that she was to perform, some time. Gradually her vague longings shaped themselves into a passionate wish that she, herself, might become a weaver of tales to which not only silent little home-sitting girls but the whole wide world might listen."

"Once she had begun to write in earnest, she simply had to keep on. More Waerland tales rose out of her memory demanding to be told. Volume after volume grew out of her busy pen. In some ways they were not so good as the first one; in other ways they were even better. That initial spontaneity which gave to 'Goesta Berling's Saga' a niche all by itself had been spent and could never be recovered. In its place came artistic restraint and sense of proportion in growing degrees. And on the whole, it might be said that each new book showed definite signs of advance."

THE "GOLDEN VALE" OF TIPPERARY

In his book "Shamrock Land," Plummer F. Jones devotes a chapter to the praise of the "Golden Vale of Tipperary," saying: "That portion of south central Ireland known as the 'Golden Vale' occupies a position of rural supremacy with regard to the Emerald Isle comparable to that which the Shenandoah valley does to the state of Vir-

ginia or the Blue Grass region does to Kentucky."

Mr. Jones explains that he visited Cashel "not only because it is in the heart of the richest section of Ireland, but also because historically it is one of the most noted small towns on the island, and possesses some of the most famous ruins of the British Isles. No one knows just when the town was founded, or the noted Rock of Cashel first possessed by civilized man, but the earliest historical records indicate that it was an important settlement centuries before Christianity was introduced into the island."

"To me," says Mr. Jones, "it was glorious that June day to see the sunshine rest upon the earth. For twenty miles in every direction lay the valley, luscious and green beyond all that can be imagined. In the distance, and far away towards the north, and south, and west, lay mountains, blue as lazulite in the golden sunshine. Field beyond field, meadow against meadow, stone wall joining stone wall, hedge following hedge—a panorama it was of all that is fair on earth to look upon. The lush grass and the shamrock covered the earth like a carpet, while blooming flowers, daisies, white clover, heather, hawthorn, poppies, and pink wild roses breathed out their fragrance into the soft air that blew about us from the western hills."

"Sheep and cattle like tiny specks in the distance, grazed lazily on the sunny hillsides. Placed streams, glittering in the morning sunshine, wound between the hills and circled about the villages and hamlets; and the white roads, lined with gray stone walls, stretched themselves over the hills and across the valleys until they appeared like white ribbons in the hazy distance. Even here on top of the lofty ruins, moss-covered and vine-clad, the scent of clover blooms and myriads of red-blossoms came; and the far-away tinkling of sheep bells and the songs of building linnets told a story," the writer feels, of especial tenderness.

The Pastoral Pilgrim

The pastoral lands I seek where stray
The strawberry cattle and the gray,
Knee deep in dew and scent,
Placid, and breathing forth content.

Brave copses line each hill, and there
The pleasant habitations are
With roses to the eaves,
And nightingales amid the leaves.

Sweet peas and dappled mignonne
Below my crystal window set,
Clear air and lucent skies,
And the dove's whispers and replies.

A garden and an orchard white
And pink—an orchard's my delight,
Whose very name doth bring
Airs of the summer, joy of spring.

And having these shall I repine
For houses, houses in a line,
With other men to dwell?
Give me my staff and cockleshell.

—Katharine Trynan.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915

President's Critics Change

THE bitterest and most contemptuous journalistic critic of President Wilson since he was elected now says that "in days of grave national perplexity" he is "regarded with respect and trusted with a sober confidence most rarely given to a President, and the giving of which is a higher honor than the presidency." Whereas formerly it used to ridicule him either as a doctrinaire schoolmaster or as a pusillanimous idealist, the journal now rejoices in his moderation, tranquil courage, wisdom, intellectual power and steady will. This radical reversal of opinion and open confession of the same recalls the change of opinion of Punch toward Abraham Lincoln; and is to be noted with due consideration whatever its compelling motive, for of course it makes impossible in the future any repetition of such jibes and thrusts as have been indulged in by the Sun.

The logic of history is that a national leader who can meet a great issue in a great way must be conceded to have often more than shown similar ability and virtue earlier in his career. Pettiness yesterday and the day before is not suddenly transformed into dignity, virility and power on the morrow. Consequently, in the light of his present admitted conformity to all the severest tests of statecraft, all critics of the President, especially those who have belittled his moral courage, ridiculed his patience and compared him with Pontius Pilate and similar unpopular characters in history, must in justice to themselves as well as to him, now enter on the task of reappraisal. The duty may not be pleasant, but it may be rewarding, for if it should prove true on investigation that the President has been consistent and true to type and has now simply done in the "dry tree what previously had been done in the green," justice to him of course demands proclamation of the fact, and such a confession, as always, is instinctive with honorable men, elevating at the same time that it humbles them.

Such are the conditions under which statesmen do their work today that they swiftly pay the penalty of their mistakes and crimes, and with equal celerity do they reap their rewards of affection and trust when standing for the right. President Wilson has had the felicity during the last few days to find loyal not only his former friends but also many of his harshest critics. The change has been with them, and not with him. He has been consistent with his past.

Canada Is Bearing Up Bravely

IT WOULD be difficult if not impossible to draw an acceptable parallel between the condition of popular sentiment in the United States arising from the Lusitania affair and the effect produced upon popular thought in Canada by recent news from the front. The European war has lately been brought home to both countries, it is true, in a startling and impressive manner, but with results almost wholly dissimilar.

At no time since the beginning of last August has Canada failed to recognize the weight of its responsibilities or to realize the consequences of its position; yet for months, to the mass of the Canadian people, war had appeared something to be regarded academically—as something very far distant. There were for months no greater signs of war visible in Windsor than in Detroit, in Toronto than in Cleveland, in Montreal than in Montpelier, in Vancouver than in Seattle; but beneath the surface were continuously in action forces that represented the measure of the loyalty and devotion of this important unit of the British empire. Out of the beaten paths and far from the public view the youth of the Dominion were being assembled in training camps. From Canadian ports a few short months ago the first contingent of the Canadian legion was borne across the Atlantic. It seemed only a step in distance or time from Salisbury plain to the trench-scarred Ypres district, and only a flashing moment from the announcement that the Canadian volunteers were on the first line to the receipt of news that in a stanza which saved the day for Britain and her allies 6000 of the brave fellows had fallen.

Advices from the Dominion say that for a week after the coming of this news the people were unable to grasp their capabilities or to view their future in a proper light. A period of pessimism set in, and although conscious that a large portion of the world was ringing with applause, the recovery was slow. But the recovery came, and it is complete. There is no attempt in Canada to disguise the gravity of the situation, no attempt to evade the sacrifices it demands, but now that the cost may be clearly estimated, there is greater determination than ever to go on with the task in hand, and to cling to it steadfastly against all odds and all discouragements until it is finished.

Canada knows what it has to meet. It is troubled with no doubts. And because it is dealing with conditions and not with theories, with certainties and not with probabilities, its head is erect once more, its hopes are high, and it is more confident than ever of the righteousness of the cause to which it is giving so much of the best it has to give.

Inquiring Further Into Alaska

ALASKA was purchased from Russia nearly fifty years ago, to be exact, in 1867. It had been discovered by an expedition under Bering 126 years earlier. Thirty-one years ago a district government was established by Congress for the territory, with a governor and a district court. The latter was appointed to sit alternately at Sitka and at Wrangel. Up to the discovery of gold on Bonanza creek, a tributary of the Klondike, Aug. 16, 1896, the two communities just mentioned were the only places generally known to people in the United States. As a consequence of the rush to the gold fields other places and points were made familiar, but it

required considerable time to remove the erroneous impression that the entire Klondike region was American. Since the subsidence of the gold excitement most of the information of a popular character coming from Alaska has found its way into the United States after a desultory fashion. Corporations bent on exploitation of certain resources, of course, have learned a great many things about the country, and they have told to others the things they did not care to keep to themselves, but, as a matter of fact, only a small fraction of the things that ought to be known about Alaska by the people who have a right to regard it as an inheritance is known even at this late date.

True, the federal government has been carrying on geological surveys in the territory since 1897, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that these surveys, notwithstanding the short seasons and the short days, would have brought out all that it would be necessary to know for practical purposes. But this seems not to have been the case, for no less than twelve different parties are to be despatched to Alaska at once to continue the work that already has been going on for eighteen years.

The object of the geological survey of Alaska is worthy without a doubt. Such an inventory of the natural resources of the territory as the national government may obtain in this way should be useful when it comes to allotting the land and its opportunities to settlers. If intelligence and fairness are at length to prevail in the distribution of Uncle Sam's farms, it is necessary that Uncle Sam shall know what he has to distribute. Everybody acquainted with the looseness and extravagance that characterized land distributions of the United States in the past will be glad that the government is taking pains in the present to insure the granting of homesteads, mining, forest and water rights on an equitable basis.

But even the strictest conservationist, the strongest advocate of caution, the most exacting disciple of system, cannot, we believe, altogether refrain from voicing the hope, or at least from entertaining the wish, that the geological survey of Alaska shall not extend over another eighteen years.

War and British Postal Service

WHEN introducing his estimates for the service of the year, the British postmaster-general was able to present his audience with several facts of more vital interest than usual. It was inevitable that the disturbance of trade and industry should have an adverse effect upon the revenues of the postoffice, but the public was scarcely prepared to receive the satisfactory news that deposits in the savings bank at the close of last September exceeded the withdrawals, and that, for the quarter ending with March, had exceeded them by £4,400,000, and were in excess of any similar record for any corresponding period by £3,000,000. The conclusion to draw from this is that the trade and industry of the country are in a sound condition, for the bulk of those who use the post-office savings bank are small traders and artisans.

The public has accepted the suspension of many ordinary postal facilities with universal willingness, and there will be few who will not cordially agree with Mr. Hobhouse that the telegraphic staff is better employed in carrying on the ordinary commercial business and in serving the vital needs of the nation than in providing facilities for race meetings and amusements.

The expectation that the government would modify its attitude of "non possumus" to the demand of the postal servants for a war bonus was not disappointed, and Mr. Hobhouse announced that the claim is to be submitted to arbitration. In dealing with the issue raised by the demand for this bonus, Mr. Hobhouse, in justification of the government's attitude, pointed out to the House that the permanent staff of every government department has advantages which are not enjoyed by the unprivileged industrial worker, and that a rise in prices in war time is not of itself a sufficient reason for increasing wages of permanent civil servants which are not subject to fluctuations of trade and industry.

Breaking Up of Combines

COMING voluntary dissolution of the Amalgamated Copper Company, with its \$155,000,000 capital, marks another stage of opinion by both the general public and financiers toward "holding companies" and toward the facile piling up of corporation structure which went on so madly for a season in the United States until both conditions of business, domestic and foreign, and statute law and judicial decrees put an end to the experiment. One by one the leviathans have been found less formidable financially than it was supposed they must be because of their size; and step by step law has been found adequate to express public condemnation of the ethics that underlay the monopoly theory of operation and the centralization of control in the hands of a few men, often by no means even formally representative of a majority of the investors whose interests they were supposed to represent.

There is no special need now to recapitulate either the theories or the methods by which the "holding companies" for a time had their day, or the revelations that hastened congressional action and supreme court decrees that outlawed the monopoly plan of doing business and, by implication if not by direct attack, put a burden of moral behavior on "holding companies" which could hardly go along with management on the old lines. Hence their steady disappearance from the scene. But what is interesting is to note the admission from within the ranks of the promoters of some of these recently dissolved corporations that the technical evidence is all against their perpetuity. The administrative unit is too large for successful operation by most men who attempt it. Sometimes the personal inadequacy is moral, sometimes intellectual and sometimes both. But in any case the result, far too often to be tolerated, is simply the bringing into corporate existence of an artificial institution quite Frankensteinian in its qualities. To create the thing as a piece of mechanism by tying its several parts together with the cord of the statutory law governing formation of corporations is quite a different matter from finding men large enough or disinterested enough to

operate the mechanism that lawyers and promoters may have devised. So that neither from doctrinaire economists of the schools nor from ambitious financiers of the citadels of capital is there so much said as there used to be about the desirability of having combinations in trade and manufacture, the crowning device of which, for purposes of manipulation, was the "holding company."

This fact must interest politicians that are planning to achieve victory by emphasizing the theoretical advantages and practical necessities of huge combinations. They cannot count on acquiescence of the plain people of the country with any such theory. Memories of the near past are still too vivid. Nor can they count on financiers as they once could. Simply as an administrative matter, the theory has broken down.

Cordoba, Grain City of Argentina

LOCATED in what is considered the wheat belt of Argentina, Cordoba is fast becoming one of the principal cities of that republic. Travelers in South America, most of whom gain their chief impressions from what is observed along the coast countries, can scarcely realize what is stirring beyond the better known localities. In the case of Buenos Aires, this world city is known for its modernity, the enterprise of its people, and its population of more than a million and a half. Yet a different activity, not less conspicuous because it belongs to the inland environment, gives color and prosperity to such a community as Cordoba. The province of Cordoba, with its 62,000 square miles, is one vast granary. Lying northwest of Buenos Aires, railroad communication with the capital is excellent. But, as Rosario, another export city, is much nearer Cordoba than is Buenos Aires, it is there the ships load their cargoes with grain for Europe.

The resources of Cordoba are altogether agricultural. There are very few manufacturing enterprises. The business houses are substantial, and many are branches of establishments at the capital. The banks are numerous, and during the recent depressing times the financial affairs of the city were managed with such care that in most instances the monetary and other business institutions were kept on even keels while the crisis lasted. Cordoba has a population of about 135,000. The journey from Buenos Aires reveals the resources of the land. The country is entirely level. Every acre is under cultivation, or, if not bearing wheat, corn or some other grain, is used for grazing for large herds of cattle and horses. The country reminds one of the West of the United States before the great ranches were cut up into homesteads.

About twenty miles to the west of Cordoba is the San Roque reservoir. This reservoir and its dam at one time were rated as the largest of their kind in the world. The reservoir has a capacity of 68,866,850,000 gallons. The dam backs the water up into a deep cut and in a valley five or six miles in length. Power is thus furnished for the Cordoba power and lighting plant, and also irrigation for a large tract of land in the vicinity.

Municipally considered, Cordoba is considerably advanced. Its public parks and gardens, the well-kept streets, the administration of the finances, reflect care that Argentina looks upon as exemplary, and the community is therefore well worth inspection in detail. Almost midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans Cordoba stands as a sort of South American Chicago, still in the early stages and striving to attain metropolitan proportions, in the full confidence that time and natural advantages will help the citizens to reach their goal.

Opening Up the Hill Towns

THE hill towns of Massachusetts having sought state aid for the construction of highways of a grade which they cannot from their own resources build, the Legislature has agreed to spend \$2,000,000 for this purpose, provided the five western counties will appropriate \$500,000. This action has been based on the recommendations of a commission which carefully studied the needs of the region; and the commission has had back of it the public sentiment of a section of the state that is disposed to insist on something like reciprocity from residents in the eastern urban region of the commonwealth, where for years past state and metropolitan commissions have been constructing boulevards and parks.

Many of the villages and towns in the five western counties still need access to the outer world by railroad or by trolley service. Their hopes for the latter were dashed with the collapse of the plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. But pending some later solution of this matter, the region may now count on benefits from construction of good roads for ordinary vehicular traffic. Built by the state highway commission, which has standardized road construction in the United States, these avenues of intercourse and commerce while being constructed will be free from the taint of graft and of politics; and when completed they will be state assets as well as local and regional civilizing factors. For that is what can with reason be claimed for any roadway that facilitates movement out and into a community that has been isolated from the affairs of men. For the producer on the farm or the owner of timber tracts or the village manufacturer, a solid, broad roadway to towns with their buyers and their railways is a boon. Conversely the same highway enables the merchants of the villages and towns to distribute their wares more freely and cheaply among the rural buyers. Last, but not least, such extension of the well-built road attracts the motoring tourist, who scatters his largesse far and wide. So that of the economic gains that will follow this particular venture, or any other like it, there can be no doubt.

Early in the history of New England such a project would have had a certain amount of opposition because of its reliance on state aid for success. The town then was the unit in road building as in education; and it still is for most enterprises. But the smaller towns, even when federated for a common end, cannot build the trunk lines for vehicular traffic that the times demand.

Their local property values cannot support the necessary taxation, and they lack the expert guidance which the commonwealth can secure, as well as the credit which it may find it imperative to obtain. Consequently Massachusetts some time ago ignored tradition and set about building state highways in conjunction with the towns. The larger unit leads, assumes the risks and uses its credit to hasten constructive operations that, if left to the smaller towns, very likely never would be ventured upon. Much the same process is at work in the educational field, where, for a variety of reasons, it is being found best to supplement local income and local notions of education with the ampler reserves of the state treasury and the broader knowledge of the state board of education.

Notes and Comments

THE news of the renewed fighting in Lisbon would be more disconcerting were it not that everybody who knows anything at all about Portuguese affairs knows that at least twenty revolutions have taken place in the country within the last two or three years, which have proved to be mainly imaginary. Everyone remembers the famous explosion of bombs about eighteen months ago near the cathedral in Lisbon. It is true that these bombs turned out to be merely the colossal crackers, with which the Portuguese celebrate certain fetes, but the papers, which had magnified them into bombs, never could be induced to reduce them to crackers. Then there was a famous invasion of Portugal by Captain Couciero, belauded in the Portuguese papers. It is true that the chief of these organs was a provincial print, with a circulation of under five hundred, but it enjoyed a notoriety in the European press for forty-eight hours which promoted it to the level of the great European journals, and which some of these journals have never had the heart to withdraw from it. Presently we shall hear what has actually happened in Lisbon. Until then it is just as well not to be too certain that the latest revolution is not really a street riot.

THE war on vodka still goes on in Russia. There, at any rate, they are not planning a return to intemperance when the war is over. On the contrary they are laying their plans for the perpetual conversion of the vodka-shops to more desirable uses. In future it is proposed that these drinking houses shall be changed into reading rooms, picture palaces, and lecture halls. The undertaking will, however, prove a colossal one, seeing that in the government of Poltava alone there are a trifle of three hundred of them.

MUSIC lovers in America have for some time been looking forward to the coming to the United States next month, as it was planned, of Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, a native Dubliner, at present professor of music at Cambridge, England, and one of the most distinguished of contemporary composers. He was to conduct his "Irish Symphony" at the Norfolk, Conn., festival in June, but word has just been received from him to the effect that owing to the uncertainties of ocean travel he must abandon the trip. This will be a disappointment to a great many of his friends and admirers on this side, but it will hardly diminish the interest that has been aroused by the announcement of the appearance of a new volume of his delightful reminiscences. These have to do with recollections of Liszt, Wagner, Brahms, Joachim, Dvorak, Millais, Verdi, Tennyson, Sir Henry Irving, Leighton and other famous personages, and all are more or less flavored with the wit and humor—and pathos—of the land that claims the composer-author as its own.

BECAUSE many British factories that formerly turned out touring and commercial motor cars have been taken over by the government and because the entire product of these concerns has been diverted to war purposes, there is reported by the United States department of commerce a great dearth in the motor truck supply of New Zealand. The United States has gone into the field in a moderate way, and a Canadian trade publication very pertinently asks why the manufacturers of the Dominion cannot do so also. There is no good reason why Canada at this time should not extend its trade in every direction; in fact, there is every reason why it should make extraordinary efforts in the present case. It is our belief that the United States no less than New Zealand will welcome Canadian participation.

AMONG the many congresses to be held in San Francisco this summer will be one on unemployment, arranged at the instance of the federal department of labor. It is expected that representatives of labor and capital, as well as skilled and experienced economists, will participate in this conference. The opinion has long prevailed that, if the labor supply could be adjusted to industrial and trade conditions in all parts of the United States, there would not be so often as now a surplus in one part of the country and a shortage in another; but, rather, a supply just equal to the demand in all quarters. The theory behind proposals for the distribution of labor, like that behind plans for the distribution of foodstuffs, is indisputably sound; the difficulty evidently comes from lack of means to put it into practice. A solution of this problem is the thing most needed and the San Francisco conference might well apply all its time to the task of discovering it.

HOUSE building and home-making are yet to be cultivated among the native Porto Ricans. According to a recent official report the rural workers display very little interest in their habitations. This is due partly to the fact that they move about the island in search of employment, which is seldom permanent, but principally to a land rent system that is no incentive to the industrious poor. Opportunity, it is held, must be given the natives to occupy holdings with some fixity of tenure. As matters stand now they are simply squatters, and their contentment with huts or shacks, or poorly constructed dwellings, is traceable to the injustice that deprives them of their inherent right to a share of the land. The matter seems to be one that Congress should not delegate altogether to the insular legislature.